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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2329



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MOZAMBIQUE REBELS REPORTEDLY CROSS INTO ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] THIRTEEN members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM), crossed into eastern Zimbabwe last Saturday and attempted to steal money from a local man in the Chipinga district.

A police spokesman said the men entered the Tamandayi area, south-east of Chipinga, and demanded cash from the man. He refused to hand anything over and was assaulted. Police are investigating the matter.

In recent months, RNM fighters have crossed into Zimbabwe on several occasions, probably looking for food.

More arms caches have been found in Manicaland, the spokesman said.

Police recovered nine 82mm mortar bombs, one 3.5 rocket and a quantity of other equipment in the Rusape area last Friday. These had to be destroyed.

Two men armed with AK rifles and hand-grenades carried out a series of crimes in the Marange Tribal Trust Land last Wednesday and robbed people of more than \$400 worth of goods and cash.

Three crews of Musabaka Bus Company, spending the night at Mwaoro Kraal, Marange, were robbed of \$214 by two armed men on Saturday night.

While lining crew members up before the theft, the men fired a few shots into the air.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT

Paris LE POINT in French 20 Oct 80 pp 95-98

/Passages between slantlines originally published boldface/

[Text] The predicament of the poor countries in the Third World is no longer supportable. It is a disgrace to mankind and a threat to the security of the world. This is the conclusion arrived at by the personalities invited by LE POINT to the discussion, the main points of which are found below. Before discussing, passionately at times, the possible solutions. And especially the "trialog"--the idea proposed in May 1979 by Valery Giscard d'Estaing of a vast triangular cooperative effort between Europe, Africa, and the Arab countries secure in their new oil riches. Besides Alain Dauvergne, of LE POINT, the participants included: Chedly Ayari, 47, president of BADEA (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa); Claude Cheysson, 60, European commissioner responsible for relations with developing countries; Henry Jean-Baptiste, 47, technical counselor to the Elysee on trialog affairs; Edem Kodjo, 42, secretary general of the OAU.

Edem Kodjo: At the summit of chiefs of state and heads of government on development in Africa held last April in Lagos, I along with others had occasion to say that Africa is dying. And that it is urgent to develop a new conception of development to enable the African peoples and the peoples of the Third World to survive. According to my statistics, there are perhaps 10 countries in Africa, out of 50, that are capable of staying afloat and surviving the crisis. Growth of the economy of several countries in Africa was barely above the rate of demographic growth. The World Bank has predicted for the years 1985-1990 a rate of growth of 1 percent, or even negative growth! This is where we are...

LE POINT: /How do you explain that? How do you explain that food production in Africa has decreased by 1.2 percent per year from 1970 to 1978?/

E.K.: It is even predicted, in fact, that if present trends continue, Africa will only be able to cover 60 percent of its own food needs by the year 2000. Why? There are first of all specific reasons: Africa is both the continent of perilous floods and pernicious droughts. But above all, up to now, Africa has had a policy of development externally oriented, toward exportation. It has not looked in its own back yard to define a policy of development aimed at satisfying the needs

of the vast African masses. This is why the emphasis has been placed on the cultivation of industry, rather than on agricultural cultivation, which however is the key to food self-sufficiency. And, too, perhaps we have not always practiced a price policy that could encourage the peasants to produce. What is interesting is precisely that since the Lagos conference we have "reversed course." And decided to embark on a development of Africa that is oriented to Africa itself.

Claude Cheysson: One cannot speak of food problems without speaking of all the problems. Everything is linked. So let us go beyond the food system. We have lived in a system in which prices were fixed by, let us say, market forces. These forces created a largely artificial system, since in certain cases the price is based on a very small portion of production. Look at sugar: only 18 percent of world production is on the international market. And there are six groups up there who control the international trade in sugar, and it is they who determine what is called the market price. So it is no surprise that sugar prices can go up 300 percent in 6 months. And that it can decline by two-thirds of its value a year later... This system, which we, the industrial powers, would never have tolerated within our own society, we have found and continue to find perfectly normal on a global scale. And all at once, when it turns against us, there is total indignation: how do these oil producers get off playing the same game?... But it is really our own game: with sugar, with wheat, and, in the other direction, where we are the buyers, with cacao, coffee. The Nineteenth Century was the century of the industrial revolution. The Twentieth is the century in which in each of our countries we are searching for security, stability, the possibility of anticipating the continued increase in income and of assuring at least subsistence to the economically weakest. And so, this is the same evolution, toward the possibility of anticipating and guaranteeing, that we must strive for, on the international plane, for the benefit of the weakest societies. This is true for oil, and the OPEC countries must agree to discuss it with us. It is also true for wheat, for sugar, etc.

LE POINT: /Through the Lome agreements*, the countries of the Community have made major efforts at economic cooperation in the Third World, and especially in Africa. Also, in part, through Arab-European co-financing--which shows that the dialog is already operating to a certain degree. But up to now the Arab countries seem to be timid about gambling on Africa despite the abundance of their petro-dollars./

Ghedy Ayari: From the beginning of 1974 to the end of 1978, Arab transfers to Africa--and I am excluding the Arabic African countries--totaled \$4 billion. This effort represents 0.7 percent of the gross national product (GNP) of the countries providing this assistance--there are five or six, the Gulf nations, who do this systematically. But if one takes into account all of the massive Arab aid to the Third World, one comes to 2 or 3 percent of GNP. And for countries like Qatar or Kuwait, we are bordering on 10 percent.

LE POINT: /Do the industrialized countries of Europe pour out much less?/

*Concluded in 1975 and renewed in 1979, these accords of economic cooperation link the European community to 60 countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.

H.K.: On an average 0.36 percent of their GNP. So, the Arab world can say in effect: "We are doing more than anyone, we are doing the most [that is possible]." But I myself answer that it is not enough. The experts consider that \$4 billion per year for 20 years is needed to solve the problem of the poorest countries. That seems completely feasible to me; it is a question of organization, and this is where the trialog should come in. It is true that we have gone ahead with co-financing on several projects, of which the most spectacular is the OMVS (Senegal River Development Organization) with the construction of dams with the countries of the Sahel. But now we must have a rational organization to place this triangular system in a coherent framework.

C.A.: I myself don't know just what this trialog is.

Henry Jean-Baptiste: But of course you do!

C.A.: No. For me, we are talking about a type of North-South cooperation that includes--and it matters little what we call it--particular partners: a European group, African countries, and Arab countries. But in order to do what? Is it a question for the Europeans of finding larger markets on a continent which has needs--in this instance, Africa, and, in an incidental way, the Arab countries? Well, then it is a commercial affair. Or is it a question of a specific regional grouping between an Arab world, an African world, and a Western world? Or could it be a question of creating an axis of equilibrium, of strategic, economic, and political stability? Or, finally, is it a question of a unique enterprise, whose principal motive is the development of all the partners who have joined in? There are different schemes, even incompatible. In reality, the type of North-South cooperation about which we are talking will only sell, will only be acceptable, if it satisfies five fundamental conditions. Its first objective must be the total, integral, development of all the partners. The second is that this cooperation should be able to rely on responsible partners. Third element: the economic, political, social, and cultural diversity of the partners in question must be respected. In the fourth place, it must be open to the outside world, not closed in on itself. Finally, it must be compatible with global action aimed at renovating the international economic order.

H.J.-B.: Everyone will agree on the conditions and on the necessity of a new approach. But we must avoid caricatures. That, for example, which consists in presenting the proposals of the trialog too narrowly, by saying that it is Arab money, not European technology or African needs. This is unjust. And it is false. There is a bit too much the tendency to forget that many African countries themselves produce oil. Quite simply, the complexity of current problems calls for approaches at several levels--global, regional, and inter-regional. I note that the inter-regional level is the one where we have seen spring up, in recent years, the most truly productive innovations; I am thinking in particular of the Lome accords. And the African countries that signed these Lome accords did not feel they were betraying the cause of the Third World. To the contrary several countries such as Zimbabwe, barely obtained independence before themselves subscribing to them.

H.K.: What we will be seated around a table to determine the content of the trialog--because Africa is not afraid to discuss--we will find conditions of Chediv Ayari, because these are the elementary conditions of independence, without

which nothing can be done. I do not see a single African state, a single state in the Arab world entering into an arrangement that would not assure its independence. Only, if we are all agreed on the conditions of independence, we must nevertheless recognize that today we are at an impasse. The North-South dialog is at an impasse, the last assembly of the UN just proved it again. We must break out of it.

C.C.: Two remarks. First, the North-South dialog will take place everywhere, or it will not take place at all. The North-South dialog is an orientation which should be found at the level of enterprises, at the level of communities, at the level of the international community. Next, I believe that we must not systematize until things are ripe for systematization. The Lome accords would not have been possible 5 years earlier: the English-speaking countries were not ready. So, the question that I pose myself is if we are today ripe for systematizing on a grand scale cooperation between the Arab countries, the African countries, and the European countries. Personally, I doubt it. All the same one must act. But out of compassion, not discussions, procedures, systems, mechanisms.

H.I.-B.: But who talked to you about procedures? On the contrary, we would like to make a few proposals, and study together the substance of new methods.

E.K.: It is I who am the representative of the people who are dying. And I will go anywhere to try to find solutions. If it is dialog, I am there to discuss it. If it is the North-South dialog, I am there to discuss it. If it is the Euro-African dialog, or the Arab-African dialog, I am there to discuss it. Because I am trying to find, in a concrete way, the ways and means to resolve the problem.

C.C.: There are two urgent needs. The first, food. We have spoken of this. The other, financing: we must get to the countries the money they need to buy the things they vitally need. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund dispose of considerable sums, but the conditions set on their utilization are totally maladapted to the Third World. I believe that we should work more together on reform of these institutions. Secondly, one could surely go much further by way of projects jointly financed by Arab and European public assistance and by private financing. In particular, there are numerous development projects in the Third World that could have access to the Arab financial market thanks to a guarantee, a surety, from the European budgets. This could facilitate a resumption of investment that is absolutely necessary. For example, there are no more European mining investments at all--outside of uranium in Africa. Zero!

E.K.: What is the reason for that?

C.C.: It is because our enterprises do not have the financial resources sufficient to make the very heavy investments that have a 20 or 30-year amortization. Especially since it is not obvious how stability or 20 or 30 years can be guaranteed.

H. POINT: /Political stability?/

C.C.: Yes. So there must be public guarantees.

H.I.-B.: Everyone agrees.

L.C.: I am delighted to hear you say so. This is interesting news.

H.J.-B.: Everyone here, in any case, will agree we should discuss it. The idea of guarantee funds seems to us to be one of the topics that could give the thinking concrete substance.

L.A.: Finding \$4 billion doesn't worry me, that is within our reach. The problem, for me, is the whole vision of the year 2000 in Africa, described at the Lagos conference, which is a vision of African man, of the African city, of African development in all its dimensions. This indisputably requires the mobilization of much larger resources, and above all a concept of action. So, I am making a specific proposal: that, tomorrow, a conference bringing together Arabs, Africans, and Europeans be devoted to examining the new African development plan described at the Lagos summit. But, for heavens sake, if we do not want this business of North-South cooperation, under whatever formula, to fizzle out--and it could easily fizzle out--we must avoid saying: "You made \$110 billion in fiscal year 1980. Where are these \$110 billion, while there are continents dying of hunger?" The answers to that will be very simple. The Arab countries tell you today: "We are not responsible for anything at all. Neither for underdevelopment in Africa, nor for the drought in Africa, nor for the exploitation of Africa by generations of the Westerners. We have simply won the right to a more remunerative price for a rare product, which is thus necessarily expensive, and which remained undervalued for decades. Leave us in peace!"

H.J.-B.: I want to stay with your proposal--I believe it is essential--of calling a certain number of regions together to see how they should adjust their own policies of responsiveness, or development, or cooperation, in light of the requirements of this Lagos plan. There is a concrete and precise proposal!

L.K.: At bottom, I consider that we have made some small progress in our study today. Cheddi Ayari has just made a proposal that seems fundamental to me.

L.C.: Yes, I myself am not fully convinced by the idea of having new conferences. The last North-South conference, in New York, was the two thousandth!

L.K.: Mr Cheysson, it is a question of organization...

L.C.: You have need of billions of dollars--well, you will not get it at a conference.

L.K.: We are going through a strict test with the International Monetary Fund (imf). For years, we have tried to reform the system, you were speaking of it just now. We filed out and you, Europeans, did not always support us in the reforms we proposed. How is it that you want to change the rules of conditionality today, if we do not organize ourselves?

LE POINT: /What is conditionality?/

L.C.: The [International] Monetary Fund was created quite awhile back, to work with the industrialized countries: at that time, only they were considered. Thus, by the rules of the Fund, in order to give out a loan, there was established a series of conditions that are adapted to the life of industrialized countries.

And this expression of condition was never modified, whereas now it would be desirable for the Fund to work with the Third World: it is simply absurd.

LE POINT: /And basically it is the United States that opposes the reform?/

C.C.: Yes.

E.K.: I would like to tell you that the director of the Fund, Mr de la Rosiere, is struggling all by himself, in the right direction.

Q.C.: So here in fact is an area on which there should be systematic consultations between Arabs, Africans, and Europeans. So, let's do it. In the weeks ahead!

C.A.: For several years we have done excellent work in periodic meetings with the European bodies. We are also going to meet several weeks from now in Kuwait, and coordinate Arab-European activity on investments around the world, especially in Africa. But I should say that I sense the need, in the conditions that are currently running through the Arab world and the African world, of a major impetus, of a new Arab-African political wind at the summit, that will be productive, I am sure of it. On condition that Europe is ready to play the cooperation game entirely for development, in all its dimensions.

LE POINT: /Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the UN, recently stated: "Beware of the despair in the Third World; it could lead to world chaos." Of what threat is he really speaking?/

C.C.: Let us not deceive ourselves. If the big problems of the present period, of changing the system, of changing the era--for we have arrived at a change of era and not a circumstantial crisis--if these big problems are not dealt with, well, we will reach a state of tensions the most obvious response to which will be war. This is true both in the political and the economic domain.

E.K.: The developed countries must not think that what threatens the world is only the disappearance of a part of Africa, of populations that are rent with hunger. The problem is global. Your own security, your own growth depend on the efforts that will be made to solve the problem of development. No problem today is really East-West. The problems are North-South, and it is only in this framework that solutions will be found. But that road will not be taken so long as cultural contempt is entertained and built into the system. So long as it is considered that Arab culture is of secondary importance, and that African culture is just for blacks.

H.J.-A.: We are living in a complex multipolar world, which requires several approaches. The approach that we are proposing, in the framework of a triangular cooperation founded on ancient traditions and on geographic proximity, is something that precisely makes possible this cultural opening which is fundamental. And which should henceforth be integrated into international relations.

C.A.: In "The World Challenge," page 245, Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, speaking of the decline of the western world, writes this: /"Unless one chooses this path/ (of decline) /and lets oneself slide into it, it is necessary to invent a new cycle of development. This development must go with development of the Third World, it can only be accomplished with it. There will not be any other new frontiers in the world."/ I find that excellent. Basic.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

JOINT MAURITANIAN-GABONESE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 21 Oct 80 pp 3, 4

[Joint communique on 48 hour official visit to Gabon of Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, chief of state and of the Mauritanian Government]

[Text] His excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla, chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety, chief of state and of the Mauritanian Government, made an official visit to Gabon from 17 to 19 October 80, on the invitation of his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, head of government, founding secretary general of the Gabonese Democratic Party.

The following persons participated in the conversations:

Mauritania:

--Commander Anne Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee for National Safety, minister of Supply and of Transport

--M Mohamed El Moutar Ould Zamel, minister of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--M Soumare Oumar, minister of Fisheries and of Maritime Economy

--M Mohamed Abderramane Ould Saibott, director of cabinet of the chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety, chief of state and of the government

--M Kamary Aly, ambassador, director of Administration, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--M Sy Mamadou Moustapha, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of Mauritania at Libreville.

Gabon:

Measures

--Leon Mabiane, prime minister

--Georges Bawtri, vice prime minister, minister of Transport and of the Merchant Marine

Honorine Djaouou-Naki, secretary of state for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--Jean-Francois Ntoutoume, personal minister counselor to the president of the Republic, in charge of coordination of Economic and Financial Affairs, in charge of Civil and Commercial Aviation

--Mahadou Diop, secretary of state for the Ministry of Economy and Finances

--Claude Damas, ministerial delegate, director general of Public Works

--Michel Kanongue, director of cabinet of the president of the Republic

--Simon Edouard-Ryenne, ambassador of Gabon, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

--Fabin Ovono Essene, economic and financial counselor for the presidency of the Republic

--Georges Iesembe, political counselor for the presidency of the Republic

--Benito Magenga, director of Administrative and Consular Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Cooperation

During his stay the chairman of the Military Committee of National Safety, chief of state and of the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania noted with admiration the great, large-scale development and modernization efforts undertaken by the government of renewal as well as the successes achieved by Gabon under the leadership of the president of the Republic, his excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, in the economic, cultural and social fields.

For his part president El Hadj Omar Bongo offered stirring praise to his Mauritanian counterpart for the tremendous achievement in reconstructing national unity of his country as well as for his tireless efforts for the peace, prosperity and happiness of his people.

The friendly relations between the two chiefs of state as well as the brotherly ties between the Mauritanian and Gabonese peoples resulting from their membership in the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the Conference of Islamic States brought a particularly warm and enthusiastic spontaneous welcome to the chief of state and of the government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and his accompanying delegation.

During their conversations the two chiefs of state had important exchanges of view on relations between their two countries, on African questions, and on international questions in an atmosphere of brotherly understanding.

On the bilateral level questions of cooperation between the two countries in the various areas were examined; a common determination to strengthen, widen, and diversify that cooperation in the economic, social, touristic, cultural, and scientific domains was affirmed.

Accordingly, experts of the two countries met in Libreville from 17 October 80 to set forth the juridical framework of that cooperation.

The two chiefs of state signed:

--A general cooperation agreement

--An agreement providing for the creation of a Mixed Commission

The two ministers of Foreign Affairs signed the rules of procedure for the Mixed Commission as well as the minutes of the meetings of the experts.

Views were exchanged at the ministerial level on other agreements--in the fields of fisheries, air traffic, merchant marine, on commercial, cultural, technical and scientific exchanges, as well as on a convention on residence and circulation of persons and goods; they will be examined in detail at the first session of the Mixed Commission.

On the African level the two parties examined the situation in Chad and reaffirmed their eager hope to see peace and harmony reign dispute at the United Nations level.

The two parties reiterated their common desire to seek to strengthen Arab-African cooperation.

Reviewing the international situation, the two parties expressed their anxious concern over the aggravation of tension in the world, particularly in the Middle East, in the Maghreb, in Central Africa and in Southern Africa. They expressed the hope of seeing peace reestablished in these different parts of the world.

Considering the situation in the Middle East, which remains a constant danger to world peace and security, the two delegations emphasized the need for a global, just and lasting solution, characterized by:

--evacuation by Israel of all occupied Arab territories including the holy city of Jerusalem,

--recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

--establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Moreover, the two parties, while recognizing that the racist and minority regime of South Africa is now undergoing its last convulsions, reaffirmed their determination to seek the elimination of racial discrimination and of apartheid in that region, and the achievement of independence and the institution of a democratic regime in Namibia.

Also, the two parties expressed satisfaction over the accession to independence of Zimbabwe and its admission as member of the United Nations Organization.

The two parties also attentively examined one of the most worrisome problems of our time, one which calls for an urgent solution, namely the constant deterioration of the terms of trade between developed and developing countries.

They reaffirmed the need for the construction of a new international economic order based on justice, equality and equity, permitting developing countries to have access to new technologies, to conquests of contemporary science, thus encouraging a balanced evolution and rapid progress for all regions of the world.

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidall, on concluding his official visit, wished to thank president El Hadj Omar Bongo, the people, the government and the Gabonese Democratic Party for the brotherly and warm welcome accorded him and the delegation accompanying him throughout his stay in Gabon.

His excellency Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidella extended a brotherly invitation to his excellency El hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, which he accepted, to make an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. The date of this invitation will be decided in common accord through diplomatic channels.

Libreville 18 October 1980

For the Gabonese Republic

El Hadj Omar Bongo

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidalla

9772

CSO: 4400

ZIMBABWE TO POST HIGH COMMISSION IN ZAMBIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] ZIMBABWE'S High Commission staff for Zambia would be posted soon, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said in Salisbury yesterday.

Although the spokesman would not say who would be the High Commissioner, other Government sources indicated he was likely to be a leading educationist.

Late last month it was reported that Mr M. Mapuranga had been asked to take charge of affairs in Lusaka, pending the appointment of a head of mission.

Yesterday the Ministry spokesman, commenting on moves to help thousands of Zimbabwean residents in Zambia obtain travel documents, said: "A mission is going to Zambia in a week or two. Some of the staff would deal specifically with the problem of issu-

ing passports and other travel documents."

The spokesman said the Ministry had been conscious of difficulties faced by Zimbabweans in Zambia and abroad after independence when the British Government stopped issuing passports to them.

As a result those affected had to apply to Salisbury for passports, resulting in a huge backlog.

Saying the Government was "on point of sending staff" to deal with

the situation, the spokesman thanked the British for having been "helpful" in trying to redress the problems experienced by Zimbabwean citizens abroad.

DISGUISED

Many Zimbabweans resident in Zambia are believed to have returned here disguised as refugees.

All they had to do was register with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka. They travelled free, obtained their Zimbabwean passports in Salisbury, and returned to their jobs or villages in Zambia.

Others have previously sought one-way travel documents from the British High Commission there, for the same purpose.

Among the large numbers of Zimbabweans in Zambia are farmers who emigrated from Southern Rhodesia in the late 40s or early 50s.

They are returning to try to acquire farms or other properties before prices rise.

The Ministry spokesman also said staff for other foreign missions would leave soon.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES CAUSING DELAYS OF ZIMBABWE IMPORTS, EXPORTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] **JOHANNESBURG.**

A CLAIM that lack of co-operation between port, terminal and rail authorities in South Africa was causing headaches for Zimbabwe's economy and that both Zimbabwean imports and exports were suffering, was denied by a spokesman for the South African Railways in Johannesburg yesterday.

The spokesman, Mr Japie Radyn, director, operating control of the SAR, was commenting on a report in Business Herald in Salisbury yesterday.

Business Herald said that more than 60 000 tonnes of goods were stuck in the system. It quoted one Zimbabwean company which claimed this week that one shipment had been left in rail sidings for 30 days and had been totally ignored by South African Railways staff, reports said. Importers in particular were suffering, Business

Herald said, since they could not quote arrival dates of goods and shortages had and continued to occur.

"This allegation is totally unfounded. We had to curtail sending goods to Zimbabwe because of a backlog developing there. The SAR has more traffic on hand waiting to be dispatched than what is being cleared at the border."

Mr Radyn said only 12 000 tonnes a day was cleared in Zimbabwe while the SAR had at times had trucks loaded and ready for dispatch totalling seven times that tonnage.

He said at present the SAR only loaded National Railways of Zimbabwe trucks on SAR lines with goods for the north. This regulation has been in operation since last week and has been extended at NER's request.

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE TALKS ON SHARING RAILWAY ASSETS TO START

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] ZAMBIA and Zimbabwe are to start serious negotiations on the sharing of assets from the defunct Rhodesia Railways unitary system disbanded in 1967, a spokesman for Zambia Railways said this week.

The talks are aimed at resolving the long-standing assets dispute between the two countries which jointly operated the line.

The system was dissolved in 1964 when Zambia established her own network after independence.

Commenting on the move, Zimbabwe's secretary of Transport and Power, Mr Peter Lamport-Stokes said: "It is true that matters concerning the Rhodesia Railways unitary system require discussions between the Zambian and the Zimbabwean Governments."

He added: "The Zimbabwe Government is naturally willing to play its part in these discussions. The issues concerned involved the two governments and it would not be appropriate for me to comment on any of the matters in detail."

The dissolution of the railway system was also influenced by the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by the Rhodesian Government in 1965.

Up to 1972, the two governments had still not satisfactorily resolved the distribution of assets and liabilities of the old unitary system.

All assets purchased and all liabilities incurred before July 1, 1967, the date of the dissolution, remained in the name of the unitary system.

At that time Zambia demanded to have an equal share and revalue the assets by 30 percent. About 70 percent of the assets were held in Rhodesia.

When the border between the two countries was closed in 1973, the system jointly owned undertaking set up at the end of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland incurred a loss of \$14 million because of Zambia's restriction on trade with Rhodesia.

Then UDI made it impossible for the two sides to meet and discuss the sharing of assets amicably because Zambia did not recognise the Rhodesian regime.

According to a Zambia Railways spokesman, when the system broke up, it had a total of 13 000 wagons out of which Zambia got only 3 000.

Other assets include 403 steam locomotives of which Zambia received 189, including 72 passenger coaches.

The assets included buildings and repair workshops, some farms and land.

In 1974, the dissolution committee encountered several problems with the Rhodesian Government when they held talks aimed at settling the issue.

This resulted in Zambia having to import rolling stock to replace those stranded in Rhodesia.

According to the spokesman, little was recovered by Zambia because of the political situation which prevailed.

OPERATION OF BEIRA-UMTALI PIPELINE PLANNED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text] THE Beira-Umtali oil pipeline could be back in working order and carrying refined products early next year, if no faults or leaks are found along the 183 km stretch from the Mozambique port.

Pressure tests along this section begin next week and should be completed by the end of December at the latest. Mr Ken Schepers, managing director of Lonrho Zimbabwe, which controls the pipeline, said this week.

"We don't think the tests will take long, bearing in mind the nature of the terrain.

"If the results of these pressure tests prove positive, in other words no leaks are discovered, then we could be in a position to start pumping early in the new year", Mr Schepers said.

"I'm optimistic and there is no reason not to be."

If his optimism proves to be well-founded the next step will be to discharge the estimated 14 000 tonnes of light Iranian crude oil which have lain untouched since

sanctions were imposed in 1980 and the refinery was shut down.

Once that has been completed the pipeline will have to be cleaned to avoid contaminating refined products such as petroleum and diesel which are to be pumped to Frelimo.

"Some extra plumbing and piping will have to be done at Frelimo to allow direct access to the storage tanks," said Mr

Schepers.

Asked how much petroleum and diesel the pipeline would carry he added: "What we carry and how much we carry is a matter for the petrol companies and the Government to decide. Our only function is that of common carriers."

Mr Bob Yeoman, general manager of CAPREF, the company which owns the refinery, said: "If the pipeline were to be brought back into operation this should present no major physical problem as far as the refinery is concerned."

BRIEFS

ZIMBABWE TRADE WITH S. AFRICA--Existing trade relations between Zimbabwe and South Africa were not affected by the severing of diplomatic ties between the two countries, a spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday. He was referring to a 1964 trade agreement between Zimbabwe and South Africa giving preferential treatment of goods from this country imported to South Africa. A notice in yesterday's Government Gazette reminded exporters of the need to obtain preferential duty certificates and outlined the procedure for obtaining them. "It would not be in our interest to sever trade links with South Africa," the spokesman said. "Zimbabwe is dependent upon trade with that country." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 5]

NAMIBIA TALKS OFFER--The offer by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, of Zimbabwe as a venue for all-party talks on Namibia's independence still stood, Mr Simon Muzenda, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday. But he said the talks would have to be confined to the modalities of transferring power to the people of Namibia within the framework of United Nations resolution 435. During an interview, Mr Muzenda said Zimbabwe had not been involved in any behind-the-scenes moves. "We have played no part other than supporting the Namibian struggle within the framework of United Nations resolution 435 of 1978 and, as one of the frontline states, we support Namibia," he said. Mr Muzenda said Zimbabwe's view was that a successful solution to the problem was one that enabled Namibians to express their wishes freely and democratically through United Nations-supervised elections. Asked if he thought there was now a strong possibility of a successful solution, he said: "One cannot always read correctly the signs of time, but from our own side we have not yet seen the proper signs of movement to a proper, successful solution." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1]

ZIMBABWE WANTS OAU TRADE UNIONISTS--Zimbabwe wants to host the 1984 Organisation of African Trade Union Unity, publicity secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Elphegio Soko said this week. Mr Soko who has just returned from Mogadishu, Somalia, where he attended the third congress of DATUU, said they made the proposal following Zimbabwe's admission into the organisation as a member. "The idea was welcomed by all countries which were represented at the congress," he said. DATUU is a wing of the Organisation of African Unity which meets every four years to coordinate the activities of the African trade unions in Africa. The union also maintains friendly relations with other trade unions in the world. According to Mr Soko, DATUU declared its unflinching support for the black workers in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine. Mr Soko was accompanied by Mr Webster Gwekerere, organising secretary of ZCTU. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 3]

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION--Luanda (AFP)--A "25 April Association" has been established in Angola to promote relations among Portuguese nationals residing in this country. The association, whose establishment was approved by the Angolan Chief of state, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, also plant to develop ties between the Portuguese living in Angola "and the Portuguese reality" and to take "initiatives bearing witness to the support and solidarity of these Portuguese nationals with the Angolan revolutionary process." The association has pledged, however, to avoid any interference in the internal affairs of Angola and to rigorously respect Angolan laws. Let us remember that 25 April marks the anniversary of the 1974 Portuguese Revolution. [Text] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 22 Oct 80 p 6] 8143

CSO: 4400

LIBYAN PRISONER DISCUSSES CHADIAN MISSION

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Oct-2 Nov 80 p 16

[Text] Ndjamena--One of the five Libyan soldiers taken prisoner last week in Ndjamena by Hisssein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) said Tuesday that he had arrived in Chad 2 weeks ago in the company of 500 other Libyan soldiers "to raze Ndjamena."

Questioned during the presentation of these prisoners to the press, this soldier, who is a warrant officer in the Libyan army, said that he had first stayed in Dougia, a village located 80 km from Ndjamena on the banks of the Chari River, not far from Lake Chad. This village serves as the rear base for the troops of Koukouni Ouedde, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT.)

According to this warrant officer, who is a member of the same tribe as the Libyan leader, Colonel Qadhdhafi, this detachment was "sent to Chad to raze the city of Ndjamena."

He also stated that his group had been transferred by river to Farcha, the location just outside Ndjamena of the command post of the government's coalition forces.

On this occasion, FAN authorities presented many documents taken from the Libyan soldiers during the attack last week north of the Chadian capital. Among these documents notably were Libyan military ID cards and mission orders.

Idriss Miskine, vice president of the FAN command council, said during this presentation that in Faya Largeau, a city located in Borkou Ennedi Tibesti (BET), 1,000 km north of Ndjamena, Hisssein Habre's forces had opposed the Libyan soldiers at the time of the 20 October attack. Thirty of them were killed and six others taken prisoner, he said.

8143

CSO: 4400

COMORO ISLANDS

MOVES TO SHED DEPENDENCE ON FRANCE DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Sep 80 p 3

[Article: "President of Comoro Islands in Kuwait Today"]

[Text] President of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Rahman is arriving in the country today on a 3-day official visit. The amir and senior state officials will be at the head of those on hand to greet him.

Official talks between the two countries are expected to deal with ways of strengthening bilateral relations and increasing Kuwait's participation in the financing of development projects for the Comoro Islands which gained independence on 6 July 1975. There will also be a discussion of current problems, in the forefront of which are the Middle East crisis, Arab-African relations and Arab-Islamic relations.

The Comoro Islands Republic consists of four small volcanic islands at the entrance of the Mozambique Channel, equidistant between Madagascar and the eastern coast of Africa.

The name Comoro [moon] Islands was given by Arab explorers, as they discovered these islands at night when the moon was full. The explorers came from the Persian Gulf in small boats.

The islands comprise 2,166 square kilometers. It is a country which has beautiful shores, and its population is 400,000. All of them are Muslim and are made up of a blend of Arab and African peoples.

Murini is the capital, with a population of 40,000. It is located on Najazdaja Island, the largest island of the republic. The largest volcano in the world is on this island. It is known as "Kartala." There is a legend which says that the throne of the Kingdom of Bilqis, the Queen of Sheba, was hidden in the mouth of this volcano by order of the prophet Sulayman Ibn Daud.

As a result of fierce disputes among the sultans of the islands, the French succeeded in signing protection agreements with these sultans in 1886. In 1912, the French were able to annex these islands to France with the other colonies.

Right for Independence

After decades of French colonialism, these islands began to witness obvious popular unrest. In July 1973, agreement was reached with the French government defining steps toward obtaining independence within 3 years. However, after 1 year, there was an outcry of public opinion, demanding the independence of the islands. France was forced to hold a popular referendum. After the results proved to be in favor of the popular demands, France tried to separate the island of Muri from the other islands. The parliament of the Comoro Islands was obliged to declare complete independence unilaterally on 6 July 1975.

Since independence the island has witnessed two coups. The first was carried out by 'Ali Salih whose orientation, as described by world news agencies, was rightist and dictatorial. He swept away President Ahmad Abdallah who went into exile in France. This took place in August 1975. However, after nearly 3 years, the president in exile Ahmad Abdallah 'Abd al-Rahman was able to topple the regime of 'Ali Salih and he returned to assume responsibility in running the government in his country.

Arabic

Arabic is the official language in the country along with French. The local language is close to Swahili, and Arabic words make up 40 percent of its vocabulary.

Since independence the Comoro Islands have been trying to radically cure the backwardness which has afflicted its Arab and Islamic culture during the last 2 centuries. It is working to strengthen and concentrate on Arab culture, and to consolidate relations with Arab countries, in the forefront of which is Kuwait.

Economic Conditions

Average per capita income is \$160 per year, a very low average. The problem of the republic is the limited agricultural land which does not supply the needs of the country. Official organs are trying to obtain aid and loans from world organizations, nations sympathetic to the Republic, and Arab countries in order to achieve the following:

1. Develop the production and diversification of foodstuffs in order to become self-sufficient.
2. Improve products for export and organize their marketing abroad.
3. Develop and improve the level of education and technical training and improve the standard of health services in the country.

The Comoro Islands Republic feels the urgent need to complete services projects, especially roads, ports, airports and radio communications. Several Arab and international finance institutions are participating in offering aid and loans. They include the Kuwait Development Fund, the Saudi Fund, the Arab Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Abu Dhabi Fund, OPEC and the International Organisation for Development.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ARGENTINA PUBLISHED

Text of Communiqué

Libreville L'UNION in French 24 Oct 80 p 4

[Text] His Excellency Raul Cura, under secretary of state for international economic relations to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Republic of Argentina, paid a working visit to Gabon from 21 to 23 October 1980 at the head of a large delegation made up principally of:

Minister Mario Quadri Castillo, deputy director general of science and technology.

His Excellency Norberto Auge, Argentine ambassador to Gabon;

Ramon Villagra Delgado, embassy secretary;

Eduardo Blanche, embassy secretary;

Niguel Angel Almada, national director of bilateral trade negotiations; and

Simon Vullo, chief of department for international agreements and organizations of the Central Bank.

This visit follows the various Argentine technical missions which have gone to Gabon since the official visit which the chief of state made to Argentina in October 1977.

During its visit, the Argentine delegation had important talks with a counterpart Gabonese delegation headed by Her Excellency Honorine Dossou-Naki, secretary of state to the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

This delegation was made up as follows;

Simon Edou-Eyene, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation;

Fabien Owono-Essono, economic and financial counselor to the presidency of the republic;

Samuel Nze-Obame, special counselor of the president of the republic, responsible for American affairs;

Paul Biyoghe-Mba, deputy secretary general to the presidency of the republic, responsible for commercial relations and participations;

Maurice Bouma, director of higher education (MESRSEPN [Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Environmental Protection]);

His Excellency Jean-Bernard Eyi Nkoumou, Gabonese ambassador to Argentina;

Jean-Baptiste Moussavou, director of scientific and technical cooperation (MESRSEPN);

Jean-Paul Leyimangoye, national director of the Central Bank;

Guy-Fidele Mbadibouckat, director of livestock raising (Ministry of Agriculture);

Henry Walker Deemin, counselor to the president of the Chamber of Commerce; and several high officials.

His Excellency Raul Cura was received in an audience by His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo and talked with several Gabonese officials.

At the beginning of the working session, the head of the Gabonese delegation, after having recalled that Gabon was not the private hunting preserve of anyone and that it continued to be open to everyone, provided its free will is respected, emphasized that the present visit fell within the framework of cooperation which is called upon to be intensified by diversification in all sectors in which Argentina's experience can serve as an example to Gabon.

In his reply, the head of the Argentine delegation paid tribute to President Bongo, the first African chief of state to have visited Argentina, for the spectacular progress realized by Gabon since his last visit in 1978 to this country under Bongo's wise and enlightened leadership.

During their working session, the two delegations examined questions of cooperation between the two countries, namely:

Review of the trade agreement--scientific and technical agreement--the balance sheet of commercial exchanges--Argentine participation in various projects--teaching personnel assistance--training of cadres--scholarships and trainee programs.

Examination of these questions gave the two delegations an opportunity to congratulate one another for the positive balance sheet of the application of the trade agreement signed in Buenos Aires in 1977.

The delegations are determined to continue their efforts to find ways of promoting the intensification and diversification of cooperation in all sectors of mutual interest.

At the end of the visit, the two heads of delegation adopted and signed a scientific and technical cooperation agreement and placed their signatures on the minutes approving the work done.

Talks between the two delegations took place in an ambience of understanding, frankness and mutual cordiality.

His Excellency Raul Cura, in the name of the delegation accompanying him, asked Her Excellency Honorine Dossou-Naki to be kind enough to convey to the Gabonese authorities, in particular to His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the republic, his respectful expression of appreciation for the excellent arrangements made for this working session and for the warm welcome accorded the Argentine delegation during its stay in Gabon.

The two delegations agreed to hold the first meeting of the joint commission in Buenos Aires (Argentina) during the first 6 months of 1981 at a date to be set by mutual agreement.

Argentine Official Interviewed

Libreville L'UNION in French 25-26 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Raul Cura, Argentine under secretary of state for economic and international relations, by Obame Emane, in Libreville, date not given]

[Text] Raul Cura, under secretary of state, opened his conference with the national press by emphasizing the importance Argentina places on relations with the developing countries of Africa. In this regard, Argentina is aware of the preponderant role Gabon can play in the rapprochement of Argentina and Africa. In fact, in 1977 Omar Bongo was one of the first African chiefs of state to pay an official visit to Buenos Aires. That visit permitted the defining of the framework of cooperation which from then on was to unite the two countries in the sectors of science, technology, commerce and culture.

But Raul Cura also said that Argentina has an intermediate technology in the sectors of agriculture, livestock raising and medium-size industries which it can make available to Gabon. Thus Gabon will be able equip itself with credits granted by Buenos Aires.

Raul Cura also said that the project involving construction by Argentina of cold storage rooms for the CODIV [expansion unknown] warehouse was taken up during the talk he had with President Omar Bongo. He stated that the Argentine side is eager to complete this project and that the chief of state wants this kind of equipment to be installed in Libreville and the interior of the country. Raul Cura went on to say that Argentina, therefore, intends to contribute to the development of Gabon through the agricultural sector. In this regard, Argentine aid can be individual or integrated, through credits granted by certain international organizations such as the UNDP, FAO, PAD, etc.

Speaking of commercial exchanges between the two countries, Under Secretary of State Raul Cura recalled that his country has been buying Gabonese oil since 1978. Because of certain economic conditions, these imports have decreased since last year. In this connection, we note that purchases of Gabonese crude by Buenos Aires in 1978 totaled \$100 million. However, the under secretary of state emphasized, such purchases will go back to their previous level and might even be increased.

Argentina also buys our timber and exports foodstuffs, including 10 percent of the rice consumed in Gabon. Other products imported by Gabon to meet its needs could be found in Argentina. That is the case with wheat flour and dried fish. In this regard and with emphasis on the complementarity of the Gabonese and Argentine economies, Raul Cura said that his country hopes moreover to buy Gabonese raw materials and stressed the many sectors of cooperation existing between the two countries, particularly cement, cellulose, fishing and port construction.

In reply to a question about changes which will soon take place at the leadership level of his country between Generals Videla and Viola, Raul Cura said that these changes dictated by the military junta in power in Buenos Aires will not have any harmful impact on Argentina's domestic and foreign policies.

GABON

BRIEFS

KOREAN URANIUM SEARCH--Having arrived last week in Libreville from Seoul, a group of Korean engineers from the Han Kook Kun Up Engineering Company specialized in seismic soundings will begin their work toward the end of this month in the Mounana de Lastourville region where COGEMA (expansion unknown) (operator) is conducting uranium exploration. The Korean delegation which is headed by Park Nam Seo has just completed a sounding contract for the Nord-Leyou Association near Mounana. Therefore, these engineers are going to work in a region nothing whatever has yet been found. The contract with the Koreans, as regards the sounding contract, covers 1 year. During this period, they will make a minimal sounding of 9,000 meters which will require an investment of 250 million (FA (African Financial Community) francs. Let us recall that this association is shared as follows: Gabon, 10 percent; Cogema, 49 percent; and the Korean company KECO (expansion unknown), 41 percent. This association agreement was signed in March 1980. [Libreville L'UNION in French 16 Oct 80 p 1] 8143

CS01 4400

LOW TURNOUT FOR ELECTIONS REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 p 2334, 2335

[Text] Although the turn out was very low — estimated at about 30 per cent — the first round of the legislative elections in Ivory Coast has already indicated that the next National Assembly will be much changed in content.

It is thought that about two-thirds of the deputies elected to the National Assembly will be newcomers.

Only 14 sitting deputies were re-elected outright, 27 were beaten and 19 have to go through a second round of voting on November 23.

For the first time voters were offered a free choice of candidates within the single party system. In the event there were 650 candidates for 147 seats (the size of the Assembly had been increased from 120 to 147 seats).

Only six ministers stood for re-election — many others not being prepared to risk a likely defeat. The Minister of Mines, M. Paul Gui Dibo, was returned, as was the President of the National Assembly, M. Philippe Yacé, representing Jacqueville. M. Henri Konan Bédié, who gave up his position at the World Bank, was also elected, marking his return to active politics. Other ministers returned include M. Kouadio M'Bahia Bie (Defence) and M. Ibrahima Kone (Tourism).

Early reports suggest that voting went off fairly smoothly, though in the Abidjan suburb of Koumassi, about 4,000 foreign voters, mainly from Upper Volta, Mali and Niger, were unable to vote because the authorities had not issued them with the necessary ballot papers.

A correspondent from Abidjan adds 74 candidates were elected deputies of the Ivory Coast National Assembly when final returns came in yesterday. 73 more seats will be contested on Sunday, November 23 as the candidates did not secure the required majority. Of the 74 elected candidates only 14 are former deputies. Three present Government

ministers were elected and three of their ministerial colleagues will go through the second rounds of the elections. Among those elected were also five former Government ministers including former Minister of Finance Konan Bédié who had the highest number of votes, over 15,000 in an election with very poor voting returns. Only one out of about 20 women, some former deputies, was elected. Many of the women were defeated and few will enter for second rounds of elections. Former Secretary General of ruling Ivorian Democratic Party and President of National Assembly Philippe Yacé, won the elections.

Out of three million registered voters between 20 and 30 per cent voted in many areas. For example in one of Abidjan's most populous constituencies about 45,000 votes were registered and a little over 9,000 actually cast their votes. In a constituency with very poor returns a candidate secured only four votes.

These poor returns were due to two main reasons, all rooted in administrative incompetence and plain confusion. Before the elections, special programmes were carried by Ivorian television on conduct of elections which clearly made the following two points.

First, voters need only to present their registered voting cards to cast their ballots and that no identity card was needed. Second, if you misplaced your voting card go to the polling station with your identity card and with it your name will be checked on the voters lists and if there you

will be allowed to cast your ballots. What actually happened was the reverse. Several thousand voters were turned away when they showed up at polling stations with their voting cards because they did not carry also their identity cards. Those who turned up with only their identity cards because they misplaced their voting cards were also sent away and many never came back again. Worse still many with both documents did nothing to publicise or popularise elections, and educate the masses on the mechanics of elections. Many voters went from one polling station to another because they did not know at which polling station to cast their votes. Many got tired wandering around under blazing tropical heat that they returned without voting. A rather sad postscript to the election concerns the women's liberation movement.

In a western constituency, the father of one of the leading Ivorian female deputies entered the election against his daughter, a former deputy. Reason: it was outrageous for a woman, even his daughter, to represent his constituency in the National Assembly, the proper place for women is their home and kitchen. Several deputations failed to persuade him to step down. He contested the elections and defeated his daughter, which dealt a crushing blow to women's liberation in this country. About 10 women were deputies all nominated by the Ivorian President. But in the present elections they would be lucky to get five seats.

CSO: 4420

BOOK ON HOUPHOUET'S AFRICAN POLICY REVIEWED

London WEST AFRICA in English 17 Nov 80 pp 2309, 2311, 2312

[Text] *La Politique Africaine d'Houphouët-Boigny*
by Jacques Baulin (Editions Eurafar-Presi,
12 rue de Miromesnil, Paris, no price given)

THE CHANCES are that the importance of M. Baulin's book will only be appreciated by the fairly limited circle of aficionados of Ivorian and West African diplomacy. Certainly, President Houphouët-Boigny is very pleased that a former adviser of his during the crucial years (1963-1970) of Ivorian diplomatic activism should set about revealing rather unflatteringly the story of this period. The sale of the book is not encouraged in Abidjan and when I was last there one of the talking points among senior cadres in Ivorian foreign policy circles was whether anyone had the book, and if they did they were asked to pass it on but make sure not to mention the fact to anyone else.

M. Baulin's main thesis is that almost all of President Houphouët-Boigny's objectives in his African policies failed in the long run. "President Houphouët-Boigny's prestige," he writes, "reached its zenith in early 1966 with the elimination of Osagyefo from the Ghanaian scene and the coup in Nigeria which presaged, it seemed to him, the disintegration of the Nigerian giant."

Four years later, as M. Baulin reminds us vividly, Houphouët-Boigny was diplomatically isolated. Osagyefo had indeed fallen, but his great ally and Houphouët-Boigny's other anathema, Sékou Touré, was still very much in power, sustained by an atmosphere of oppressive but permanent insecurity for which the Ivorian leader must accept a good deal of the responsibility. The civil war in Nigeria was over and the giant was still united. Perhaps the most important section of the book concerns the implicit allegation of the author that the Ivorian lead played an even more important role than had been

thought in prolonging the Biafran secession in the ostensible cause of humanitarianism. By 1970, the Conseil de l'Entente, Houphouët-Boigny's answer to other attempts to establish some form of unity in the Francophone states and also coalition opposition to Nigeria, existed only in form. Upper Volta had not followed Ivory Coast in recognising Biafra, nor had Hamani Diori, Niger, who had his Hausa population to consider, and the changing regimes in Dahomey thought the idea of supporting Biafra was preposterous, to say the least. De Gaulle was no longer in office, and Pompidou's interest and devotion to Africa would have rapidly declined had it not been for the influence of the ubiquitous Jacques Foccart and his network.

M. Baulin defends the publication of his thesis (for which he was awarded his doctorate in Paris) because he feels that there has been a "deplorable tendency to rewrite history in Ivorian Coast." The story he tells opens up a proverbial can of worms. But the interpretations and impression he gives of Houphouët-Boigny's African policy are of great significance.

The Ivorian President has always been and still is a nationalist in the strictest sense of the word. M. Baulin makes the important observation that the very existence of a unified Nigeria preyed on Houphouët-Boigny's mind because it gave the lie to his own antipathy to federations in Africa which limited membership to African countries, as did the more nebulous African unity proposed by Nkrumah and Sékou Touré — in the defeat of which he played an important role. He wanted to live down the reputation of being the "balkaniser" of the AOF. It was an intensely economic view of the leader of the economic elite of the wealthiest of the French West African colonies.

He was and still is avowedly anti-communist. This explains his antagonism to Nkrumah and Sékou Touré. In both cases, especially that of Nkrumah, there were other issues, such as the Ghanaian support of Sanwi separatism, the protection of Djibo Bakary's Sawaba, especially when Sawaba claimed responsibility for the attempt in 1965 on the life of Hamani Diori. There was the OAU and then Nkrumah's involvement in the Congo Leopoldville conflict.

This nationalism, and anti-communism, prompts M. Baulin to the third, and crucially important observation, that Houphouët-Boigny's relations with France,

which he did everything possible to maintain were more a convergence of interests rather than a reflection of Houphouët-Boigny's "alienation". To use one example that is not so well known now, Ivory Coast, through its manipulation of the Francophone groupings, notably the nascent OCAM, was able to serve French interests as well as his own by helping to attract Congo Leopoldville, and in particular Tshombe, into the Francophone orbit. The move failed because Kasavubu eventually sacked Tshombe, and Mobutu, considered at the time as the Americans' man, came into power. Houphouët-Boigny's opposition to purely African federation or unity was counter-balanced in the late fifties, prior to independence, by his attempt to set up a federation including France and African countries.

The clichés about Houphouët-Boigny's apparently Francophile policies — the suggestions that he is and was subservient to France — are effectively rejected by M. Baulin. There is an autonomy to Ivory Coast's — that is Houphouët-Boigny's — foreign policy that is central to a proper appreciation of the diplomatic history of West Africa and of Ivory Coast. This interpretation has one rather painful consequence: it lays the responsibility for a number of policies squarely on President Houphouët-Boigny. M. Baulin believes that it was the Ivorian President who persuaded de Gaulle to intensify his material support for the Biafran secession in 1968. He believes that Foccart and Houphouët played a very important part in the resumption of French assistance, which was then flowing through Libreville, in 1969, just when it seemed that the war might be over. It was disagreement over this policy which eventually led M. Baulin to resign from the service of the Ivory Coast.

He also believes that M. Houphouët-Boigny's many flirtations with regional organisations were entirely functional. His interest in the Conseil de l'Entente, in OCAM, as we see, depended on the specific diplomatic conjuncture at a given time.

It is a story of the most remarkable diplomatic skill which finally tripped over its obsession with itself and the immediate. We receive a vivid and somewhat unpleasant picture of Maurice Yaméogo, the Voltaic leader who at times appeared to be little more than President Houphouët-Boigny's diplomatic factorum. M. Baulin believes that the excessively close identity of Yaméogo with Abidjan was to a certain extent responsible for his fall in 1966.

The seventies, with which M. Baulin does not concern himself, tell a different story. What is striking though is that a man whose personal diplomacy failed, quite resoundingly at times, should enjoy such power and veneration in his country in 1980. In a sense President Houphouët-Boigny retracted his diplomatic claws after 1970. His attempt to persuade African leaders to participate in a dialogue with South Africa was a last and very unsuccessful foray in continental diplomacy.

Since 1970 the President has reasserted himself domestically. In fact, the two principal occasions on which he had to face opposition concerned foreign policy: the attempt to introduce dual nationality in the Conseil de l'Entente, which was frustrated by the bitter opposition of Ivorian cadres, and the slight delay in the recognition of Biafra, where some voices were raised at the top levels of the party. He has become a wary, but for the moment reasonably enthusiastic member of CEAO, the Francophone regional grouping; it suits Ivorian economic interests for the moment, giving Ivorian industry a much-needed market which it does not have domestically. He also finally agreed to join ECOWAS the current state of relations with France are parlous within the Franco-Ivorian terms of reference. And while the convergence of interests has led to some inextricable links, not least Ivorian financial dependence, the stand over the world cocoa market prices has been viewed as a welcome blow from a moderate in Africa.

It is worth noting perhaps what President Houphouët-Boigny said in 1975 after he had been to sign the ECOWAS Treaty in Lagos, where he had been asked about fears that Nigeria would dominate the Community. "Nigeria has put us at ease in that, despite her size and population, she

has not kept us in the dark about her development projects. The fact that Nigeria has been sincere to us about her wealth gives the basis for mutual trust which is the most essential ingredient any successful grouping requires." The concerns were the same as in the sixties but the attitude to them had changed substantially.

CSO: 4420

LEBANESE COMMUNITY SPONSORING CAMPAIGN TO FOSTER RELATIONS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Nov 80 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The American University of Beirut, Lebanon, is to send a special delegate here shortly to hold discussions with authorities of the University of Liberia on how best assistance could be rendered the U.L. in the academic field.

The delegate, Professor Nazih Zeidan, is due here November 20 at the request of the Lebanese Community in Liberia, according to Dr. Aref Kassas, President of the community.

The visit of Professor Zeidan here is part of a series of activities which the Lebanese Community has already embarked upon for the month of November in its continued effort to foster, healthy friendship and brotherliness among the peoples of both countries.

In a statement issued to the press yesterday, Dr. Kassas also disclosed that an outstanding Lebanese cancer specialist, Dr. Phillip Salem, who is well known for his research works in America and Europe, has voluntarily consented to visit Liberia from November 26 to 30 at the invitation of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

His first class round trip ticket and accommodation in Liberia, according to Dr. Kassas, would be sponsored by the Lebanese community here.

Dr. Kassas said November 22, the National Day of Lebanon, would be observed in Liberia by the community, and that the public is informed that all Lebanese stores and other businesses in Liberia will be closed after 2. p.m. on that day.

The Middle East Airlines, the national airline of Lebanon, will also celebrate its 20th year of service

between Liberia and Lebanon on November 26, with the unveiling of a commemorative plaque at the Roberts International Airport to mark the occasion.

Dr. Kassas disclosed that the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe, has consented to be present at the occasion, and that senior officials of the airlines will also be coming for the ceremony.

To climax these activities, the champion soccer club of Lebanon is due here at the end of this month to engage in friendly matches at the invitation of the Sports Ministry, while all expenses of the team will be paid by the Lebanese Community.

Among a number of cultural, sporting and social activities the community has already sponsored are a volleyball tournament between the Lebanese volleyball team and the University of Liberia, and the help given to the recent University of Liberia beauty pageant of which the queen was crowned by Dr. Kassas.

CSO: 4420

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENDS SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 pp 1, 6, 7

[Excerpt]

The expanding friendship and cooperation between Liberia and the Soviet Union does not in any way "compromise or erode our relations with other Governments," Foreign Minister Gabriel Baccus Matthews has noted.

He pointed out that this was simply recognizing the fact that it is "our natural interest to work together for the benefit of our two peoples and world peace."

Minister Matthews was speaking last weekend at the Soviet ambassador's residence on Payne Avenue here on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (USSR), on Friday.

He said Liberia was committed to maintain friendly relations with all peace loving nations and said the PRC Government intends to

encourage full and genuine cooperation with all friendly embassies accredited here in the discharge of their legitimate functions.

He commended the Soviet Government for providing assistance to Liberia in the areas of health and education and for the air services agreement signed between the two nations in Moscow recently.

Minister Matthews said the Liberian Government hail these achievements and hoped to increasingly work with the Soviet Government in other areas of cooperation for the mutual benefit of their two nations.

SAUDI FUNDS DIRECTOR TOURS LEC

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

The Deputy Director of the Loan Administration Department of the Saudi Funds for Development, Mr. Rahman Sehaibani has praised Liberians for their selfless efforts to improve and develop their country.

He said Liberians were hardworking people, ready and willing to develop themselves if given the needed financial assistance.

Mr. Sehaibani, currently in the country at the head of a three-man team to appraise Saudi assistance in Liberia, made the remarks to newsmen here Friday when he toured facilities of the Liberia

electricity corporation (LEC), one of the beneficiaries of the funds. He was led on the tour by LEC managing director Harry Yuan.

Saudi assistance to Liberia is a durable soft loan of about \$20m which provides for the implementation of the fourth power plant project of LEC on Bushrod Island, the Bome Hills Road and the Tubman and Saint Paul River Bridges.

Mr. Sehaibani also said he was impressed with the manner in which Saudi funds were being used by the Liberian Government. - LINA

CSO: 4420

LPRC EVICTING PIPELINE SQUATTERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 14 Nov 80 p 6

[Text]

The Liberia Petroleum Refinery Company (LPRC) has embarked on a crusade to have squatters evicted off its pipelines.

According to company officials, verbal requests made to the squatters have gone unheeded.

Appeals were made to the Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) during the past and present regimes for its intervention, but nothing was done in this regard, officials said.

Observers are however

baffled as to whether the Monrovia City Corporation has any jurisdiction over areas in the Free Way.

Officials believed squatters lodgings, mostly shacks, are causing stresses on the pipes.

Those structures, along with debris, notably carcasses of automobiles, are also upsetting the cathodic coating placed upon the pipes to prevent rust and subsequent leakage, officials said.

POTABLE WATER TO BE PROVIDED TO CITIES LACKING IT

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Text]

PLANS are underway to install modern reservoirs and pumping facilities in all Liberian cities that do not have portable water. Head of State M/Sgt. Samuel K. Doe said here on Tuesday.

He said it was the responsibility of government to provide safe and adequate water supplies in every part of the country.

M/Sgt. Doe made the statement in a message declaring Liberia's commitment to observe the United Nations' Water and Sanitation Decade 1981-1990.

Head of State Doe said government would support the United Nations to implement the goals and

objectives of the water and sanitation decade.

He commended the UN for placing emphasis on water and sanitation which he said were important factors in the lives of mankind.

Sgt. Doe regretted that about half of the world's population did not have "reasonable" access to, safe and adequate water supply.

M/Sgt. Doe said, Government was not satisfied with the used primitive methods the masses of the people obtain water in the rural areas.

Realizing that the success of the program depended on technical assistance from friendly countries, the Head

of State said: "We through commitment and dedication, can play our role in providing pure water for our people before the end of this decade".

He thanked the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America and other countries that have assisted to improve water supply in Liberia.

M/Sgt. Doe called on the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to continue to provide wells in towns and villages.

"We urge that intensive campaigns be launched by that Ministry to improve the sanitary conditions of drinking water in all parts of the country," Head of State Doe concluded. — LINA

BRIEFS

DUTIES ON RICE REMOVED--Duty and consular fees on all imported rice have been waived by government in order to "ensure constant and adequate supply of the staple commodity on the Liberian market," according to a Commerce Ministry announcement. The Ministry declared in its announcement that the Head of State and Chairman of the PRC has endorsed the recommendation as an official policy of government. Therefore, "all rice imported by individuals or organizations into the country, packed in 100-lb. bags and intended to retail for \$20.00 per bag should be free from duty and consular fees." The Ministry went on to call on all importers to take advantage of the new policy. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 8]

FOREIGN PRESS REPORTS REFUTED--Information Minister Gabriel Nimely on Tuesday denied rumors circulating in London that players of the national team, the Lone Star would be shot if they did not win international matches. Addressing journalists at his office, Minister Nimely described the rumors as vicious and said it was most unfortunate that it was being circulated in London. "The base" of several respectable news organs, including the BBC and Reuters News Agency. He said he received three calls from London inquiring about the news story which appeared in the "Daily Telegraph", one of London's newspapers. Minister Nimely said such false and irresponsible reporting were unfair to the joint efforts of the People's Redemption Council and the Lone Star team to promote sports in Liberia. Mr Nimely said Head of State Doe, in the spirit of sportsmanship and victory, challenged members of the Lone Star team to bring victory to Liberia during international matches or go to jail. He said there was no such pronouncement that Lone Star players would be shot. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 13 Nov 80 pp 1, 2]

IMPORTED SUGAR PRICE INCREASE--Effective immediately a small packet of St. Louis sugar will be sold at 98c and a large packet at \$1.93, according to Lt. Col. Fallelah G. Varney, Secretary General and Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Industry and Transportation. In an announcement issued November 7, Col. Varney advised all retailers to adhere because any arbitrary increases will warrant very drastic disciplinary measures. This is to rectify the previous announcement made regarding the retail price of imported sugar. In view of the new tax structure imposed by the Government, it has become necessary that the price of imported sugar be increased, Col. Varney said. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 10 Nov 80]

DOE CHALLENGES WARNER ON TROOPS--The sinister and unpatriotic designs of Bishop Bennie D. Warner, the deposed Vice President under the Tolbert regime, has been exposed here and challenged by the Head of State, Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe. Speaking at the Post Stockade last Saturday, where he released 23 political prisoners, the Liberian leader revealed that Bishop Warner was in contact with some Liberians who are enemies of the Revolution, and that he plans to send troops here to overthrow the government. "I challenge Bishop Warner to bring his troops here," Head of State Doe said. He stressed that the People's Redemption Council had decided to release the prisoners not because of Bishop Warner's threat. [Excerpt] [Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 11 Nov 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4420

POSSIBLE EEC FINANCIAL COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Lomé LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] (AFP)--The European Economic Community (EEC) could place 57 billion Malian francs (28.5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs) at the disposition of the Republic of Mali principally in the form of grants for the period 1980-1985, in order to participate in the financing of this state's development within the framework of the second EEC-ACP [African-Caribbean-Pacific countries] Lomé convention.

That is the thrust of a preliminary Mali-EEC cooperation agreement signed Monday evening in Bamako at the end of a 5-day visit to Mali by a planning mission of the European Communities' commission.

A representative of the European Investment Bank (EIB), a member of the above-mentioned mission, according to a communique published yesterday, said, "The bank was taking note of the Malian Government's intention of presenting projects to it, particularly in their industry sector, including agriculture-industry and mining research."

The Malian Government's delegation and the EEC mission, the communique adds, have had exchanges of views "on regional cooperation to which end funds amounting to between 70 and 88 billion Malian francs (between 35 and 44 billion CFA francs) will be reserved for the financing of regional projects in West Africa."

The agreement was signed by the Malian minister of planning, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, the chief of mission of the European Communities' commission and the representative of the European Investment Bank.

8141

CSO: 4400

REPORTS ON SWAPO POSITION, NUJOMA ASSESSED

SWAPO's Present Position

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Salisbury--In an interview with Zimbabwe television filmed in Zambia, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said that the military wing of SWAPO has occupied and brought under control large parts of SWA/Namibia, and is now expanding its operations to the south. Nujoma stated that his guerrillas are operating in the northwestern, central and northeastern parts of the country. He added: "Right now, our forces are beginning military operations in the central and southern parts of our country." Nujoma quoted a report by the South African radio on guerrilla activities in Outjo, and he pointed out that this report contradicted the statement by the South African armed forces that the operations of SWAPO forces are limited to the border areas with Angola and Zambia.

When asked to comment on these reports, a spokesman of the South African military headquarters in Pretoria said: "This is obviously an attempt to belittle the humiliating defeats which SWAPO suffered in the past months at the hands of security forces in SWA/Namibia." In the past 10 months, SWAPO has lost at least 100 terrorists per month in skirmishes with security forces.

Nujoma Assesses UN Position

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 20 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Lusaka--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said in Lusaka that SWAPO believes that the United Nations is supporting the liberation struggle of Namibia. At a press conference on the SWA/Namibia situation he warned that because of the attitude of the South Africans the population of Namibia is more determined than ever to fight an extended guerrilla war and win true independence for Namibia.

"The continuing maneuvers by South Africa to delay the independence of SWA/Namibia" have now led to a "very critical political and military situation in SWA/Namibia," said Nujoma. In addition to continuing the armed struggle, SWAPO is also ready for any kind of democratic elections or independence under UN supervision.

UN Official on Sam Nujoma

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG/DER WOCHENSPIEGEL in German 17 Oct 80 p 18

[Text] New York--Within a short time, SWAPO Chief Sam Nujoma will meet for the fourth time with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher--this time in Bonn at the invitation of the FRG Government. This official invitation must be considered as an upgrading of Nujoma and his organization. But what is the 51-year old Ovambo, who increasingly rules with Politburo methods in his headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, really like?

On the one hand, rebellious elements inside SWAPO are causing troubles for Nujoma, but with the protection of the Soviet ambassador in Lusaka, Vassiliy Solodovnikov, he has been able to make these rebellious comrades disappear in prisons of the border countries Zambia and Tanzania...

But Nujoma's friends in the frontier states have no easy time with him, either. Each time they believe they have made progress in talks with the five Western powers and through them with South Africa, Nujoma stalls because--as a Zambian UN delegate says--"he has a talent for crying 'victory' at the wrong time."

What both friends and enemies complain about most is the lack of intelligence of this guerrilla leader who is always dressed in military uniform but shuns direct fighting in the bush and instead prefers a luxurious life style. "We are saddled with a man whom nobody really likes," says a high UN official.

And no Western circles are afraid that neither Foreign Minister Genscher nor any other one of his Western colleagues will succeed in influencing Nujoma in the same way as the Marxist leader of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe. "Unfortunately, we are not dealing here with the intelligence and pragmatism characteristic of Mugabe," said the UN official.

8889

CSO: 4403

REPORTS ON NAMIBIA NEGOTIATIONS IN PRETORIA

Talks Begin

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] Informed circles speculate that the new round of negotiations in the SWA/Namibia discussions between the South African Government and the UN delegation could collapse before it has even really begun. Joint discussions began yesterday afternoon in the Union Building of Pretoria with the primary purpose of clarifying the agenda and the status of the talks, as our correspondent Leon Kok reports. The real negotiations began this morning, and the UN team made it clear to the South African Government that it wished to return to New York with something concrete, specifically with a date for the ceasefire. But South Africa does not want to discuss firm dates before all differences have been clarified, such as UN partiality and the demilitarized zone.

In Windhoek, meanwhile, SWA/Namibian parties are getting ready for discussions with the UN delegation. Johan Fick, a representative of the South African Foreign Ministry in SWA/Namibia, confirmed yesterday that his ministry has been officially authorized by the United Nations to invite political parties and groups from SWA/Namibia to Pretoria. Most political leaders have expressed their readiness to participate in talks with the UN delegation in order to clarify questions on participation, purpose and voting eligibility at an all-party conference. On the basis of a telex poll conducted by the UN delegation in order to establish a suitable time for the talks with the United Nations, Mrs Abrams, spokeswoman of the NIP, will fly to Pretoria with concrete proposals for a kind of Lancaster House conference.

Andreas Shipanga, SWAPO-D representative, told the AZ [ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG] that his party would not appear before the United Nations as beggars. An invitation to the negotiations would have to come directly from the United Nations and not by detour of the South African Government. The UN would also have to pay all expenses if it is interested in talks with SWAPO-D.

The NNF asked the UN delegation by telegram to send an official invitation as well as plane tickets. The NNF has not yet decided who its representative will be if the UN meets these requests. Noah Chase told the AZ this morning that the NNF did not wish to participate as one of the internal democratic organizations.

Namibian Participation

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 12 Oct 80 p 2

(text) The question of the participation by SWA/Namibian parties in the negotiations has not yet been clarified. The delegation under the leadership of Brian Urquhart is expected to arrive in Pretoria during the weekend, and negotiations are to begin on Monday. When the visit of the delegation was first announced, it was stated that the talks would last about 7 days.

There are no indications yet that after the talks the UN delegation will come to Windhoek in order to talk with the internal parties. The leaders of the SWA/Namibian parties might still be invited to Pretoria, but not all of them are willing to negotiate with the United Nations on South African soil. "This would be the same as recognition of South African authority in Namibia," as one source put it. SWAPO-D and the NNP would prefer talks with the UN delegation in Windhoek, as they were held in the past.

Meanwhile, DTA and other political parties and alliances insist on obtaining the same status as SWAPO in talks with UN representatives. South Africa, too, is anxious to have political groups of SWA/Namibia as well as the Council of Ministers recognized as negotiation partners in matters of the UN solution plan.

In the talks between the UN delegation and SWA/Namibian parties observers believe that the following points will receive prominent attention:

- the practical implementation of UN supervised elections in agreement with Security Council resolution 435;
- the serious objections by South Africa and the Council of Ministers that the UN is prejudiced in favor of SWAPO;
- the practical consequences that would result from the establishment of a demilitarized zone between SWA and Namibia;
- the position of Martti Ahtisaari, UN commissioner for Namibia and, at the same time, the special representative of the UN secretary general for SWA/Namibia.

According to latest reports, the UN team has indicated its willingness to talk with groups from SWA/Namibia. Preparations are already in progress to fly politicians and reporters from local newspapers to Pretoria.

8889

LSO: 4401

CABINET APPROVES VARIOUS PROJECTS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 24 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] The council of ministers met yesterday at 0900 in the regular meeting chamber, presided over by His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state, president of the council of ministers.

The council examined and adopted the following proposed items:

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of loan agreement ET/HV/N/TR/80/2 for a total of 1.2 million counting units, or about 254.4 million CFA francs, signed 11 August 1980, by the Republic of Niger and the Republic of Upper Volta, on the one side, and the African Development Fund on the other side.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the president of the supreme military council and chief of state to contract a loan of 1.6 million French francs, or 80 million CFA francs, with the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCE).

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of the loan convention signed on 2 September 1980 by the Republic of Niger, on the one side, and a banking consortium headed by BIAO [International Bank for West Africa] for a total of U.S. \$7.5 million, or 1.45 billion CFA francs.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of a convention to open up lines of credit totalling 24,719,800 French francs, or 1,235,990,000 CFA francs, signed in Paris on 2 September 1980 by the Republic of Niger and the BIAO.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the ratification of an agreement opening up credits totalling 33,836,657.60 French francs, or 1,691,832,880 CFA francs, signed on 14 August 1980 by the Republic of Niger on the one side, and the French Foreign Trade Bank and the European Union Bank on the other.

--Proposed ordinance whereby the Republic of Niger guarantees a loan of 30 million French francs, or 1.5 billion CFA francs, from a banking consortium headed by the French Foreign Trade Bank, to the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger.

--Proposed ordinance whereby the Republic of Niger guarantees a loan of 34 million French francs, or 1.7 billion CFA francs, from a banking consortium headed by the National Bank of Paris to the Development Bank of the Republic of Niger.

--Proposed ordinance authorizing the president of the supreme military council and chief of state to contract a loan of 2,686,465,900 CFA francs with the National Bank of Paris (BNP).

--Proposed decree nominating Mr Ali Boubacar, administrative director class 2, 1st echelon, Mle [expansion unknown] 4906, to be director of administrative and financial affairs in the ministry of public health and social affairs, replacing Mr Laouali Dan Loulou.

--Proposed decree defining the prerogatives of the minister of hydraulics.

--Proposed decree organizing the ministry of hydraulics.

The council of ministers next ordered various missions to the interior of the country. These missions will start leaving from 1 November 1980. Their aim will be to determine the exact agropastoral situation, and to inform and sensitize the people.

The missions are as follows: the minister of planning to the Diffa department [or administrative district], the minister of rural development to the Tahoua department, the minister of education and research to the Maradi department, the minister of hydraulics to the Dosso department, the minister of public health and social affairs to the Zinder department, the minister of youth, sports, and culture to the Niamey department, and the secretary of state for the interior to the Agadez department.

The various ministers will announce the itineraries of their missions jointly with the prefects of the departments.

9516

CSO: 4400

DIOURBEL REGION PEASANTS WORRIED ABOUT RAINFALL

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Nov 80 p 5

[Article by Moustapha Toure]

[Text] Sheikh Ndiaye, regional controller of the Seed Service, was visited last Tuesday in Diourbel by Mr Delbosc, technical counselor in the National Seed Service Directorate. Mr Delbosc's visit to the region was for the purpose of obtaining an on-site picture, with the help of local technicians, of crop development in general and seed stock crops in particular.

Accompanied by Sheikh Ndiaye, and departmental and local controllers of the region and with the cooperation of public employees, Delbosc was able to tour all three departments and was thus able to get a get a feeling for the status of the crops. The technicians were able to conduct a maturity survey which consisted in determining the degree of crop maturity in the departments of Bambey, Dourbel and Mbacke, with a view to time projection for organizing the harvesting of selected seed peanuts for the 1980-1981 season.

Drawing conclusions from this tour, Sheikh Ndiaye said that they had come to the realization during this inspection that crop maturity was more advanced in some regions than in others, with account taken of the date of planting. During this tour, the technicians of the seed service persuaded the peasants to refrain from uprooting the seed peanuts in areas where the vegetation is still green. This will permit the seed peanuts to become heavier and of better seed quality.

Instructions were also given to agencies of the Seed Service to conduct surveys of yield in order to better evaluate results.

Preservation of Products

During this tour for the purpose of determining the state of crop development, technicians of the Seed Service held discussions with the peasants particularly in the peanut sectors of uprooting, harvesting, preserving of products in the fields, collecting, etc.

In Bambey department, the technicians, in the company of Delbosc, visited the regions of Dangalma, Peyngoye, Baba-Garage, Ndioudiouf. In the department of Dourbel, checks were made of the Tenefoul, Tourebond, Yongo and Ndind regions. As

for the department of Mbacke where the technicians ended their tour, the regions of Missirah, Mbacke and Dalla were visited.

We note that these regions are made up of several villages whose peasants willingly responded to questions asked by Seed Service agents.

The finishing tasks remain to be done on site; i.e., statistics, as the agents conducted surveys to determine the yields of harvests still in progress. On the whole, crops with a short growing season (90-100 days) have been productive, depending upon their planting dates. As for crops with a long growing cycle, these have produced almost nothing. These are specific findings discovered on site.

Because of the very poor rainfall cycle, these long cycle crops were unable to correctly complete their vegetation cycle. The last recorded rainfall was 313.5 mm for Bambey, 346.9 mm for Biourbel and 419.5 mm for Mbacke. This worries the peasants, according to Ndiaye, regional seed controller.

Production Affected

The peasants' worries are quite justifiable, as it has rained in the area only 2 months in the period from August to September. This had a clear impact on production. Rainfall was recorded only in a few localized areas.

As for the production of seed stock, this year such production was geared to the peanut, with the program of the other crops being handled by the SODEVA [Agricultural Development and Popularization Company]. Thus for Bambey department, distribution was made of 576.4 tons of selected seed for seed stock purposes; 555.5 tons of selected seed for popularization [vulgarisation] and 4,660.38 tons for ordinary plantings.

For Dourbel department, distribution was made of 413.75 tons of selected seed for seed stock purposes; 180 tons of selected seed for popularization; and 4,499.98 tons for ordinary plantings.

Finally, for Mbacke department, distribution was made of 484.77 tons of selected seed for seed stock purposes; 369 tons of selected seed for popularization; and 6,229.86 tons for ordinary plantings.

For crop protection, the seed stock operation consists in preserving seed stock crop production which is treated with a 10 percent solution of HCH [expansion unknown]. We note that no signs of parasitism have been reported, but millet is harvested as is the bean crop.

8143

CSO: 4400

FRENCH INFLUENCE, COOPERATION DETAILED

Niamey I.E SAHEL in French 15 Oct 80 p 5

[Article: "Sierra-Sierra Wants to Go Beyond Linguistic Borders"]

[Text] President Siaka Stevens, nicknamed Shaki by the Sierra Leoneans, is now universally known. Chief of state of three and one-half million basically anglophone inhabitants, Stevens just spoke a few days ago in the name of the OAU [Organization of African Unity] to the United Nations in energetic and forward-looking terms.

Stevens, who has already visited Valery Giscard d'Estaing in France in 1979, will pay an official visit to London on 5 November. After leaving France in 1979, Stevens returned in 1980 for the Franco-African summit in Nice before becoming president of the OAU. He was the only anglophone leader present at the Nice summit, where he emphasized that Africa should go "beyond linguistic borders."

Stevens also invited Giscard to come to Freetown, which is a very much awaited visit for this cordial country.

Sierra Leone, three-quarters bordered by Guinea-Conakry, welcomes one-half million francophone Guineans. French is the only obligatory language after English.

Two French-Sierra Leonean teaching centers are energetically operating in the capital, as well as at Bo, the country's second largest city. These recent organizations are jointly directed by a Sierra Leonean and a Frenchman. In Bo a charming aborigine woman has just been named teaching adviser in French. The cultural adviser of the French Embassy, Claude Berenger, who is also responsible for technical cooperation, dynamically coordinates all of these activities, which are not limited to teaching French.

Thus, at the University of Njala -- the second in the country after that in Fourah Bay -- in the midst of the Sierra Leonean bush, a young French engineer, Hugues Vermueghe, has put agriculture into operation.

This thousand-year-old method in Europe had only slightly made its entry into Africa. However, the small local oxen, broad-backed, hardy, yoked in pairs, can multiply a man's yield twenty-fold and allow developing food growing. Moreover, their manure, increased by ploughing, would provide a much greater amount of meat than what is produced at the present time. The appropriate ploughs have been used and manufactured for a long time in Senegal and are slightly used in Guinea.

Thus we have a concrete and useful example of French-Sierra Leonean cooperation, capably and effectively developed by the French ambassador, his excellence Victor Carem, who is both an Anglicist and distinguished Africanist, assisted by a dynamic team of young diplomats and civil service volunteers.

Carem's chancellery also represents seven French-speaking African countries: Central Africa, Djibouti, Gabon, Mauritania, Chad, Togo and Upper Volta.

The French-speaking people of the south, as well as of the north by way of France and the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries)-EEC agreement therefore represents an opening in the world and a hope of progress for the Sierra Leoneans.

SOVIET WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS TOGO

Issue LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpted] A delegation of two Soviet women has been in our country since Monday.

Upon their arrival by road, Marguerita Emilianova, vice minister of Social Security, and Elena Kotova editor of the newspaper SOVIET WOMEN, were greeted at the border post of Bilibi Condji by members of the national bureau of the UNFT (National Union of Togolese Women) and of the Aneho regional bureau.

This 1-week friendship visit falls within the framework of relations existing between Togolese women and their sisters of the Soviet Union. Yesterday, morning, the Soviet delegation, accompanied by members of the RPT (Rally of the Togolese People), Abra Amedome, minister of social affairs and women's status, and Massan Degadzi, secretary of state to the presidency of the republic, responsible for liaison with parliament, respectively president general and secretary of the UNFT, paid a cordial visit to Ayite Gachin Mivedor, permanent director of the RPT.

Greeting his guests, Mivedor said that he was pleased by their visit which once again consolidates the cooperation existing between our two countries.

Togo and the Soviet Union

In her response, Marguerita Emilianova first expressed the feelings of friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Togolese people.

She said that she was gratified by the warm welcome she had received and stated that this visit will be one more stage in the development of the fruitful relations already existing between our two countries.

Very impressed by the climate of peace prevailing in Togo, Miss Emilianova said, "We are aware of the fact that without peace, women and children can do nothing. The participation of Togolese women in national construction, in all sectors, shows the efforts made by the government to improve their condition."

Earlier, Miss Emilianova had given a brief summary of the Revolution in the Soviet Union and of the preponderant role played by women in both the political and social-cultural sectors.

BJA

DISSEM. 44007

SALISBURY, BULAWAYO ELECTIONS POSTPONED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Local government elections in the former township areas of Salisbury and Bulawayo had been postponed indefinitely, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, announced yesterday.

The postponement also affects the Chitungwiza Urban Council election. The elections in the former white areas of Salisbury and Bulawayo will go ahead as planned on November 22.

Mr Zvobgo told a Press conference in Salisbury that while he was satisfied the security situation was firmly under control, he believed it was prudent to avoid the risk of unrest by rescheduling the elections "until further notice".

"I am also mindful of the need for candidates in local authority elections to be able to campaign without restriction or fear of any form of interference."

The Minister said recent incidents in Bulawayo had been partly responsible for the postponement.

"When you get more than 50 people killed by hooligans and political malcontents then it is evident that the Government ought to be as circumspect as possible and ensure the safety of all the citizens of local government areas."

Mr Zvobgo said the necessary statutory instruments to give effect to the postponement would be published in a Government Gazette next week.

The existing councils in the former local government areas in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Chitungwiza would continue in office until further notice.

The new councillors elected on November 22 in Salisbury's Wards 1 to 13 and Bulawayo's Wards 1 to 8 would take office only after the elections in the other wards had taken place.

Asked how soon the elections could take place, Mr Zvobgo said it depended on the Government's assessment of the security situation.

Elections would be held before the end of the year in Salisbury, but in Bulawayo they could take place only after the curfew in the former townships had been lifted, and this was a defence matter.

Mr Zvobgo said he was also looking into the question of whether new candidates could be nominated for the rescheduled elections.

Amendable

"If we are going to postpone the elections . . . then I am quite amenable to allowing new candidates to be nominated in these wards and these wards only."

At an earlier Press conference Mr E. Malandu, Patriotic Front secretary of the local government elections committee called for a postponement of elections in Victoria province because of alleged harassment of PF candidates by ZANU (PF) members.

He also called for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the situation in Port Victoria.

He said the PF was afraid of contesting in Umtali and Chitungwiza because of the activities of other parties. There were discrepancies in the registered voters' roll in Marandellas, and all these things had to be looked into.

Mr Zvobgo said in reply that there was a clear difference between a desire to have elections postponed because a particular party was afraid of losing and the desire to postpone them in the interests of the public.

'Foolish'

Replying to a claim on Thursday by the Mayor of Bulawayo, Mr Mike Constandinos, that the recent wave of violence in the western suburbs of the city was a direct result of electioneering by ZANU (PF) Cabinet Ministers, Mr Zvobgo said the Mayor had been foolish and naive in his statements.

"I want to be on record as stating that in the past the Mayor of Bulawayo has made stupid and ill-advised statements."

He said Mr Constandinos was incapable of keeping to himself matters that Government officials discussed with him in confidence.

"Now I notice here he is attributing the violence in Bulawayo to the mere presence of Government Ministers in that city," he said. "With due respect to the Mayor, this is unfounded and untrue. He should be more prudent in what he says."

Mr Zvobgo said it was clear from security evidence that the atrocities in Bulawayo had been caused by "rabble-rousers and political malcontents who are still licking their wounds as a result of having lost in the election earlier this year".

Government Ministers had a duty to continue to do their work in every town in the country and their mere presence in a city was not sufficient provocation for people to take the law into their own hands, he said.

CSO: 441

KANGAI ADMONISHES WORKERS' COMMITTEES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] **WORKERS** committees should refrain from complicated and binding constitutions and rather represent and air the grievances of employees, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr. Kumbirai Kangai, said last night.

The Minister was addressing workers' committees of the almost 13-year-old Transport and General Workers' Union in Salisbury.

Workers asked Mr. Kangai to clarify various issues.

About 500 workers listened to Mr. Kangai for about two hours.

He explained that the Government's aim in setting up workers' committees was to have increased worker participation in industry.

The causes of strikes are that there is no communication between workers and management within the company," Mr. Kangai said.

Other reasons he touched on were: continued racial discrimination, different salaries for people with the same qualifications, not enough Africans in management, and workers having to listen to people on their committees whom they had not elected.

"Workers' committees should be chosen by the workers and not by management," the Minister said.

These committees should air the grievances of the workers with management after consultation.

The committee executive should approach management and if no agreement is reached should consult the nearest associated trade union.

"From there the public relations officer should be informed and if nothing happens then you come to the Ministry to help further negotiations."

Mr. Kangai then said: "If the Ministry cannot solve your problem through negotiation, the chap can be deported."

Workers were demanding that Minister Kangai deport the Salisbury United Omnibus Company's general manager, Mr. Peter Hornblow, and his associates.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR SHAKE-UP IN COMPANIES' JOB POLICIES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] PRESIDENT Banda yesterday called for a radical restructuring of private firms in Zimbabwe and accused some of them of still practicing discrimination in promotions, grading and allocation of pay scales.

Some companies even went to the extent of having two separate employment policies "corresponding with racial divisions," the President said when he opened the new Chitruke brewery in Salisbury.

He described the practice as being "anachronistic to the new social climate."

He called for total integration, saying that promotions, grading and salary scales should be based on qualifications and relevant experience rather than on the colour of one's skin.

Private firms must not over-emphasise profit maximisation at the total exclusion of their employees, said the President.

Workers should be viewed as human beings and not just exploitable objects," he said.

Employers should ensure their workers have decent homes, medical and educational facilities and enhance wider participation in their concerns.

The President said workers should have a stake in industry and commerce through shareholding. This would bring

about a strong sense of belonging and ensure security and high productivity.

He said firms should make it their priority to provide money for training Zimbabweans in skills to curtail dependence on expatriate manpower.

"Indigenisation of management should be a priority of all firms."

Private companies should also seek to promote non-racialism within their own ranks," said the President.

"What I have said must amount to enunciating a radical restructuring of private firms in Zimbabwe. The real question at issue is that every organisation should seek to mirror the progressive policies of the Government."

LABOR UNION LEADER SLAMS STATE 'INTERFERENCE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] THE President of the African Trade Union Congress (ATUC) and General Secretary of the United Textile Workers' Union (UTWU), Mr Phineas Sithole, has appealed to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity to make representation to the Government of Zimbabwe about what he termed Government interference in trade union matters.

Mr Sithole said his action was caused by the recent appointment by the Government of Mr E. Soko and Mr J. Mutembi to represent the ATUC on the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions' interim committee and to the ATUC as representatives of the UTWU.

The appointment of the two men was made by the Government chief labour relations officer, Mr I. T. Chigwendere, in a letter dated November 10 with a copy sent to Mr Sithole.

Mr Sithole said yesterday "The appointment by the Government of these two men to the two organisations is intended

to denigrate the ATUC and the UTWU as political instruments of ZANU (PF) to be used to promote the party's one-party state ideology."

Mr Sithole said the Government officer was convening a meeting "in the name of the UTWU" at Gwelo this weekend to introduce the two appointees.

"The meeting has been engineered by the Government to push me and my colleagues out of the labour movement. It is an open plot to hijack the labour movement in the political interests of ZANU (PF) and is being carried out in complete disregard of the wishes of the textile workers."

"Soko and Mutembi lack credibility among the textile workers, and because of their being Government appointees, they cannot speak for or be removed by the workers."

RUBBER STAMP

He said meetings of this type, called at the directive of the Government could be held only to rubber-stamp the wishes of ZANU (PF).

"I, representing the ATUC and the UTWU, am opposed to this flagrant injustice and interference in trade union matters by the Government, and call upon the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity in Addis Ababa to make representations to the Government and to defend the independence and freedom of trade unions."

Mr Sithole said he wished to remind the Government to respect its international undertakings and commitments to pro-

serve and promote the independent role of trade unions and to facilitate the right of workers to elect their own leadership.

MANPOWER MINISTER ON IMPORTANCE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] It was of "paramount importance" that Zimbabwe become self-sufficient in training staff for skilled jobs, the Secretary for Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Herbert Murerwa, said yesterday.

Addressing a lunchtime meeting of a Salisbury Rotary Club, Dr Murerwa said the Government intended to set up a national vocational training centre to co-ordinate vocational training especially in the technical field.

"The Ministry is also working simultaneously to improve the capacity of existing technical training colleges," he said.

Dr Murerwa appealed to businessmen to play their part in career training.

"We are in this business together. You know what your needs are, you have the institutions, you have the know-how. Go ahead and take up the challenge," he said.

Dr Murerwa said his Ministry would co-ordinate such training to ensure that it was meaningful and that it was meeting a national need.

He would also be in a position to help with the training of instructors and the development of teaching and instruction material.

"In this regard the Ministry will need to work closely with industry to ensure that national priorities are properly determined and implemented."

Dr Murerwa said human resources were the wealth of Zimbabwe, and it was important to ensure that the trained cadres in management and industry did not become "frustrated and alienated."

The Ministry was planning a manpower survey to determine the national goals required of the training effort, he said.

Preliminary studies were already under way and should give a basis for a national manpower plan, he said, but in fields where scarcities were already apparent, such as technology, industry and other training organisations should provide skills as soon as possible.

CSO: 4420

BINDURA PICKETS NOT EMPLOYEES SAYS BLOOMFIELD

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

(Text) MEN armed with pick-handles and hoes were yesterday picketing the Trojan Nickel Mine, Bindura, where the entire labour force of almost 2 000 have been on strike since Saturday.

Mr Howard Bloomfield, president of the Associated Mineworkers Union said in Salisbury yesterday that union officials at the mine had reported to him that the pickets were not mine employees.

Mr Bloomfield said that on Friday a member of the workers' committee had been dismissed and another warned after meetings of employees had been held during working hours.

On Saturday the mine was visited by an appointee of the Minister of Labour and Social Services. Mr Kangai said Mr Bloomfield.

The appointee is a member of the co-ordinating committee involved in the unification of the trade union movement.

Within two hours of this man's arrival the strike had started" said Mr Bloomfield.

The management refused to speak to him and he was turned off the property.

An offer by the union

to intervene and negotiate for the reinstatement of the dismissed man was turned down.

"The workers' committee told union officials that it was no longer a case of reinstatement only because the workers were demanding the dismissal and deportation of certain management officials," said Mr Bloomfield.

Mr Bloomfield said his officials had been told that the workers would stay on strike until Mr Kangai visited the mine as it was now a matter for the Minister to settle.

"We feel that strong pressure should be brought to bear on people, especially appointees of the Minister, to stop interfering in disputes and get on with the job of the unification of the trade union movement," he said.

"Here we have people saying they are going to start up another organisation and telling the workers that they will be their representatives.

"I can only say, God help us if this is so," said Mr Bloomfield.

He warned that where a trade union was established workers' committees should confine themselves to domestic issues.

"The problem is that political influence is being used by these committees," he said.

The trade unions should be allowed to get on with their job and the political side should get on with theirs.

No country can afford the luxury of stoppages when it is trying to get

its economy moving. No one will invest money while we have wildcat strikes going on.

"But the trade unions cannot be held responsible when we have workers' committees trying to do the job of the unions," said Mr Bloomfield.

Last night the chairman of the mine's workers' committee, Mr Frederick Mugwagwa, said their demands would have to be met before the workers went back.

FORMER ZIPRA COMMANDER JAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] A FORMER ZIPRA commander was jailed for seven years when he and another man were found guilty at the Regional Court, Bulawayo on Friday of robbing a Plumtree store of \$12 500.

The two men, Nkomo and George Neube, first appeared before the court on October 24 charged with robbing Mr C. P. Patel at his store on October 13. Both pleaded guilty.

Because Nkomo and Neube said they did not know how much money they had stolen the case was adjourned for Mr Patel to give evidence.

When the case resumed on October 31 both accused applied through Advocate K. Sibanda, to change their pleas to not guilty on the grounds that Mr Patel had organised the robbery as an insurance swindle.

The magistrate, Mr I. R. Carlisle, refused to allow the change of plea but reserved the right to do so if he felt future evidence warranted it.

Mr Patel produced his passport on Thursday to show he was in Zambia on the days Nkomo and Neube said they conspired with him to arrange the swindle.

But on Friday both accused maintained the robbery was committed in collusion with Mr Patel.

In evidence Nkomo said: "Mr Patel has been our friend since 1960. Our friendship started with dealing in foreign currency. We were good friends and I trusted him."

"We were good friends until we were arrested in connection with the exchange control regulations. I was a State witness against Mr Patel."

"When I was in custody I was approached by Mr Patel

who asked me to testify that he was not involved. But after he was involved he offered me money. He was acquitted because of the lies I told in court."

Nkomo said the robbery was arranged by Mr Patel and he, Neube and a third man went to the Plumtree store at about 7 p.m. to carry out the plan.

"I took the money which was in a cardboard box. This was pre-arranged inside the safe I left a lot of money. I think the money in there was about \$10 000 in another cardboard box."

In another box there was a lot of foreign currency, pulas and rands.

"There is a simple reason why he did not report to police until the next day. They (the police) would have caught us within seconds and his plan would not have materialised," said Nkomo.

The prosecutor, Mr Ashley Stone-Ward, told Nkomo: "You have used your fertile imagination since your arrest to resort to one excuse after another."

Neube, the former ZIPRA commander in Plumtree gave a detailed description of the alleged conspiracy, saying the plan was to frighten Mr Patel's wife, who would be unaware of the plan.

Neube said he and the third man went into Mr Patel's home with a gun while Nkomo waited outside by the store.

"Patel was in his kitchen and there was a girl who worked there too. Patel waved us back so the girl would not see us."

Neube said after the girl left, he and the other man threatened Mr Patel's wife with the firearm, which he alleged, had been provided by Mr Patel.

"We asked his wife for a key

as arranged. She gave the key to the other man and they went off. Patel and I remained. We laughed, having seen how frightened his wife had been."

Later Neube said "The reason for the commission of this offence lies with the Government. I have toiled for 14 years in the bush and yet had no money."

"Had I been adequately paid by the Government I would not have committed the offence. The Government should shoulder the responsibility."

Mr Carlisle rejected the tale of conspiracy. He said: "I am satisfied that you were both lying."

He said whatever the previous relationship between the two accused and Mr Patel, "he was certainly not party to a conspiracy to rob himself."

"In the circumstances I am satisfied there was \$12 500 stolen and that there was no collusion with Mr Patel."

Mr Carlisle said the original pleas of guilty would stand and be accepted.

He jailed Neube for seven years and remanded Nkomo to January 3 for sentence after hearing he had a "long record".

FIVE KILLED IN CHITUNGWIZA INCIDENTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] FIVE people were killed in violent incidents in Chitungwiza on Monday night and yesterday afternoon, Salisbury police said yesterday.

A police statement said four people were killed and several others hurt in a series of assaults in Chitungwiza on Monday night.

At 3.40 p.m. yesterday a grenade was thrown into a crowd of about 500 at a business centre in the township. One man was killed and six others — four men and two youths — were injured.

None of the victims was named.

A joint police and National Army patrol saw the grenades being thrown and arrested one of the alleged attackers. The other tried to run away and was shot and wounded by the patrol, the statement said.

A police source said last night that police patrols had been intensified and some units of the National Army were expected to be sent to Chitungwiza to assist patrol the area.

Despite the police presence people were leaving Chitungwiza for their rural homes or going to join their relatives in other areas of Salisbury.

The grenade attack came only hours after the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr

Edison Zvobgo, and the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekaramayi, addressed a crowd of about 1 000 near the Sake shopping centre.

The Ministers returned to the suburb last night with a member of the ZANLA High Command.

After meeting senior police officials for about 15 minutes they toured the area for about an hour.

Last night the shopping centre and the residential area between the new police post and the ZIPRA camp were deserted. Patients at a nearby clinic

had to be moved to St Mary's.

Monday night's violence occurred mainly in the N, O and P sections of Chitungwiza, according to eyewitnesses.

Two men were stoned to death.

A woman said her husband was attacked and killed in the National section of Sake.

Mr Sydney Chirimuta, of No 1117, Sake, said one of his lodgers was among the dead. Another lodger suffered a broken arm after a grenade was thrown into his house. Mr Chirimuta said.

His house was badly damaged in the attack in which bricks were also used.

The crowd that was attacked by grenades yesterday afternoon had been

waiting for the Ministers to return.

Mr Peter Garira (18), a student, said he was about to get off a bus near the Electricity Supply Commission offices when two grenades were thrown at it.

"He was injured on the back and on his left thigh and his clothes were covered in blood. He said he did not see the attackers."

The Ministers arrived at Chitungwiza yesterday afternoon from a Cabinet meeting to be met by a crowd of about 1 000. About 100 of them had fled their homes on Monday night after stonings and assaults.

Some had spent the night at Chitungwiza police station.

Mr Zvobgo told the crowd he and Mr Sekaramayi had been sent by the Prime Minister to find out what was wrong in Chitungwiza.

Grievances

When the Minister asked the people to voice their grievances, one speaker after another demanded the immediate removal of ZIPRA guerrillas from Chitungwiza.

The people also complained that the National Army was not patrolling the area to protect them.

There were shouts of disapproval from the angry crowd after the Minister said that while

the Government understood their demands for the removal of ZIPRA from Chitungwiza, this could not be done right away.

He appealed to the people to return to their homes and give "the Prime Minister and the Government time to find a lasting solution."

The people demanded that the Government find them a safer place to spend the night.

The two Ministers left saying they were to brief the Prime Minister on the situation and would return later in the afternoon.

OFFICIALS' REACTION TO INCREASED VIOLENCE REPORTED

Sailisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

Nkomo Defends ZIPRA's Loyalty

THE Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday told a Press conference at his Palandaba house here that he felt "very, very uncertain" about whether he and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, were telling each other the truth about the need for national reconciliation, unity and co-operation.

Dr Nkomo was commenting on the November 9-10 inter-party violence in Bulawayo that left nearly 60 people dead and many more injured in the city's western areas.

He also spoke about Saturday's search by the police of his Ungwa River farm where he is preparing to open a girls' technical college, and is running several agricultural projects.

Talking about the inter-party clashes, he said: "I refrained from saying anything at the height of the violence apart from playing my part to defuse

It. He said he had thought he and Mr Mugabe were working together smoothly until Mr Mugabe made remarks at Mount Darwin saying ZIPRA was disloyal to the Government.

He said it was dangerous to the nation for a national leader to accuse one section of the population of disloyalty or of having been the first to fire guns.

On the Saturday police search, he said: "The Prime Minister knows very well the PF has no weapons on its farms, but that arms are found in ZANU (PF) camps like those near Salisbury where there are between 400 and 800 people carrying guns.

"I have not said these things before because I wanted to maintain and promote peace and national unity as I have called for one army since the Lancaster House conference in London.

"But instead of saying and doing the same thing, the Prime Minister and

his party about such diverse slogans as 'pamberi neZANLA, pamberi neZANU (PF)'."

He alleged that criticism of the police force by ZANU (PF) Ministers was meant to stop the force from reporting incidents committed by ZANU (PF) throughout the country.

"They want to create suspicion about the police force and its work so that no report about their actions are made."

Asked if he would pull out of the Government because of the recent happenings, Dr Nkomo replied: "I will not pull out of the Government because I have a duty to the people of this country to make the present Government work, and I will do my best to see that it works until it has been made absolutely impossible for me to continue."

He said in that event, it would be up to those "responsible for his pulling out to explain the consequences".

it through normal Government channels and my own political party machinery.

"I expected the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, to play a vital role to stop the unnecessary bloodshed and to establish an impartial machinery to look into the causes of the disturbances with a view to solving the problem once and for all so as not to have a recurrence of it in our country.

"Instead of doing that, the Prime Minister attempted to blame my party, the Patriotic Front, and ZIPRA for the disturbances.

"He said absolutely nothing about the irresponsible, inflammatory and dangerous statements by Ministers who are his party's senior members."

The Minister said it was ridiculous to suggest that ZIPRA was disloyal to the Government.

"We have nine brigades in the country, six of which are under ZIPRA leadership," Dr Nkomo said.

Call To Get 'Bad Element' Out of Police

BAD elements in the Zimbabwe Republic Police should be removed and the entire force reorientated to serve the interests of the people, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robert Manyika, said yesterday.

Addressing a political rally at Phupajena Stadium, Harare, Mr Manyika said he would not rest until this had been done.

"This is a serious matter. We have never said we don't want the police. I don't hate the police, but some bad elements in the force," he told about 2 000 cheering supporters.

The Minister, however, urged ZANU (PF) militants to apprehend political malcontents and hand them over to the police and warned them against dealing with those they arrested on their own.

His remarks came after the Minister had produced to the crowd three people who were alleged to have been intimidating people and preventing them from attending the rally.

Before the men were handed over to plainclothes policemen, two said they were members of ZIPRA and one said he was a ZANU (PF) supporter.

Mr Manyika said ZIPRA supporters had been deployed throughout the country to intimidate people. Some had been planted in bars, hotels and other public places for the same purpose.

The recent troubles in Bulawayo were not confined to that city, he said. "The Bulawayo affair did not end there. It is spreading all over the country."

But Mr Manyika stressed repeatedly to the crowd that ZANU (PF) members should not take the law into their own hands. He urged moderation and non-violence in dealing with opponents and political malcontents.

The meeting was also addressed by Mrs Julia Zvobgo, a Member of Parliament for Midlands, who urged women to work hard towards strengthening the ZANU (PF) Women's League.

Back the Law--Muzenda At Rally

GWELO.

THE Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Simon Muzenda, yesterday made an impassioned call to all citizens to work with the police force, irrespective of their party affiliation.

Speaking to more than 1 000 ZANU (PF) supporters at a rally at Ason stadium here, Mr Muzenda also told his audience they would be classified as murderers if they went about assaulting and killing other people.

During his speech, he drew a lot of shouts from the crowd when he said Dr Joshua Nkomo was

merely a Minister in the National Government and the police did not belong to him.

"Note it, the police force is a Government hand for law and order and Dr Nkomo is just the Minister in charge of them as Mr Hove is in charge of the public service."

He warned that more chaos would be caused if people retaliated.

"You only help to spread chaos and violence

if you say the police belong to Dr Nkomo and we should take them off from your areas."

"If the police belonged to Dr Nkomo as you claim, why then did they search his hotel on Saturday without warning him of the search?"

"Police are a Government instrument and they will search Dr Nkomo's house if they believe arms are illegally kept there and so will they even on Muzenda's house

and they will certainly question me on possession of arms illegally," said Mr Muzenda.

The Deputy Prime Minister also repeated his call for an end to kangaroo courts.

"Give the Minister of Public Services the chance to see whether the present judiciary system and courts administer justice," he said.

Also present at the rally were six Midlands provincial party officials, Mr Fred Shava, Government chief whip, the Minister of Lands Re-

settlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, the Minister of the Public Service, Mr Richard Hove, and the Minister of Transport and Power, Mr Ernest Kadungure.

The party candidates for the coming local government elections were introduced to the crowd by Mr Shava.

Mr Hove told the rally that the stability of the national Government lay in the stability of the local government.

"If you choose a wrong party to be the local governors then all they will do is mess up the town management and pass the blame on to the national Government," he said.

SEMINAR ON POVERTY, RESOURCES, DEVELOPMENT SUCCESSFUL

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] THE one-day seminar on poverty, human resources and development and implications for economic growth and development held at the University of Zimbabwe this week, made a breakthrough in the understanding of problems facing emerging nations and Third World countries, said the president of the Zimbabwe Economic Society, Dr Timothy Muzondo.

It was generally agreed that research be conducted into methods of reaching the average costs of education.

The delegates agreed that there was need to find educational technology which could be extended to reach the poor masses in the rural areas.

It was also noted that Zimbabwe's rural population was among the poorest in the world because of lack of infrastructure.

The seminar was attended by government ministers, ambassadors, secretaries to ministries and leading businessmen.

"There was great interest in the problems of poverty, human resources and economic development. We exchanged views to see if we can have a united approach to the problems," he said.

The seminar which was opened by President Banda was organised by Zimbabwe Economic Society in association with the World Bank.

According to Dr Muzondo, emphasis was placed on the need to develop resources of women because of their vital role in improving conditions for children.

The seminar looked at the high education costs in Africa compared to other countries in the world.

NKALA CALLS FOR WAR ON POVERTY

Selling: THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 3

(Text) SENATOR Sibusiso Nkasa called on all Zimbabweans to stop gun-running and to fight an economic war so that wealth can pass to indigenous citizens.

Speaking to thousands of ZANU PF supporters at Chishoyi Stadium, Harare, yesterday, he

said the Government had intensified the economic war in a bid to improve the lives of all Zimbabweans.

"That is the war we want so that wealth in the country can be in the hands of indigenous people," Senator Nkasa, the Minister of Finance, was accompanied by his

deputy, Dr Oliver Muzaradzi.

Senator Nkasa urged people in urban areas without useful occupations to go home and start farming. "We have a new war of liberation from poverty."

"Wealth did not come 'by rain' but through hard work. 'If you have no job in towns, please go home and they come back after harvest to collect money for payment'."

Mr Nkasa said there was no time for another 10-year war because the country was free. "The war we must fight is against poverty, disease, ignorance and hunger."

He told the gathering, which was ended by

heavy rain, that the Government had increased the producer price of maize and that those who produced more would be rich. "You will not even come back to look for work."

OPPRESSED

Dr Muzaradzi said Zimbabwe would not be absolutely free if it continued importing food from South Africa. "We cannot say we are independent when we import food from South Africa where our brothers are oppressed."

The Government wanted to see massive agricultural production to meet both local and exports demands. "We have some friendly neighbouring African states who haven't enough food where we can export the surplus."

Dr Muzaradzi said ZANU PF leaders who were not prepared to listen to the people's problems should resign. "A good ZANU PF leader should listen to the people or offer suggestions in solving their problems."

MUGABE PROMISES PROTECTION OF FARMERS

Salisbury: THE HERALD in English [9 Nov 82 V 1

(Text) EVERY farmer who wanted to stay in the country had the opportunity to do so and had to have the necessary protection of his family and property, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said in Marandellas at the weekend.

Farmers would receive support, not only by way of incentives but in the determination to ensure that law and order were maintained.

Referring to reported loss of morale among certain farmers, the Prime Minister appealed to the farming community not to consider incidents of lawlessness in isolation. They were not the only ones to have suffered.

"There are also a number of other unannounced deaths that have occurred in a number of places because of the lawlessness we have inherited," he said.

He said there was greater peace in the country than there was lawlessness.

Mr Mugabe pledged the Government was taking steps to see that the as-

sembly places were "segregated altogether".

He assured his audience that the National Army was working to disarm all the inmates of the camps.

He said it was a few people armed with rifles who will create out of the incidents they commit the general impression that the country lacks peace.

These incidents were highlighted by journalists and given prominence abroad, he said.

Mr Mugabe said the Government's desire and commitment to having a National Army was borne out in Bulawayo. Integrated units of the National Army had been used as an instrument against un-integrated units at loggerroads with each other.

"So you have, on the one hand, elements who are un-integrated still regarding one another as opponents or enemies; and those who are integrated now having to some extent transformed, and accepted that over and above their political affiliations, national unity was a greater loyalty than loyalty to their parties.

Commenting on the minimum wage for farm labourers, Mr Mugabe said the Government was dismayed that some farmers had retrenched labour.

He said farmers did have provisions, in cases of hardship, to appeal to the Minister of Labour for a review of their position.

On the question of land, Mr Mugabe said his Government had a commitment to find land for the peasant sector.

He said land that was under-utilised, under absentee ownership or in a sector of farms that have been abandoned, must be "found by the Government, acquired and provided to the people in the TILs".

This was necessary to provide people with land to "establish a home, land which they can regard as a source of income, and land they can develop through assistance the State can provide".

FUNDS

Mr Mugabe said the Government was now in a predicament in which the funds promised by Britain and the United States were not available. This meant that land was not available because there were no funds to rely on for payment.

A plan was being worked out, however, which would be acceptable to farmers and the Government, for the acquisition of land.

Farmers were under a moral, not a legal, obligation to help people in the TILs by lending them tractors and agricultural implements. He emphasised that the farming sector, black, white and peasant, should be one.

"It is our responsibility therefore, together to give assistance to farmers in those areas where assistance is really needed," Mr Mugabe concluded.

HARARE: 'BELGIUM SHARES OUR AIMS'

Harare THE HERALD in English 15 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] ZIMBABWE expected that Belgium "can view our present situation of reconstruction and reconstruction with great sympathy", the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Simon Mupfema, said yesterday.

He said this should be the case especially since both countries had diverse populations who needed to work together to ensure stability and prosperity for all.

The Minister was speaking at a reception at the Salisbury residence of the Belgian Charge d'Affaires, Mr Dominique Struyve de Swinlande to mark Belgium's 150th independence anniversary.

Among the guests were Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Kenneth Kumbi, Public Service Minister Mr Richard Hove, other Government officials, the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting and members of the diplomatic corps.

Former Mr de Swinlande drew a parallel between the colonial experience of the country and Zimbabwe.

He noted that although Belgium had been independent since 1830 it had still not evolved a nat-

ional political system to satisfy all its people.

But because of the length of its independence, he said, Belgium regarded itself as "the elder brother" of Zimbabwe.

The Charge d'Affaires said his country and other countries belonging to the European Economic Community "wished" to develop special relations with Zimbabwe.

Mr Mupfema said "Zimbabwe will strive to develop all areas of common interest in consultation and co-operation with our Belgian friends and we hope that the promising foundations already laid will be constructively built on to the benefit of both our peoples."

Our Umtali correspondent reports Mr Simon Mupfema has noted the Soviet Union was to blame for the lack of ambassadorial relations between the two countries.

Replying to a question after he had addressed a National Affairs Association meeting in Umtali this week he said he had met members of the Soviet delegation to Zimbabwe's independence celebrations and discussed the issue with them.

The understanding between the two had to be discussed.

We either have to establish a relationship from governmental or from party level.

Now is a country like our own where there is a multiplicity of parties, you

would not allow other countries to come and say we want both relationships from governmental level and also from the party level. Those things have to be worked out.

The Russian visitors due to meet Mr Mupfema again left the country and then at a later stage sent someone from Zambia. He, too, left after one meeting "so we are just still waiting for them", he told the audience.

DOMESTIC FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT NEEDED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] **ZIMBABWE'S** long-term economic problem was not one of making available adequate amounts of domestic funds for investment.

Rather, it was essential to ensure that these funds were invested in critical productive activities designed to restructure the national economy.

Facts presented by Dr Ann Seidman at this week's Zimbabwe Economic Society Seminar on development issues suggested that the country's economy — without foreign aid — could finance major investment.

Dr Seidman, author of several books and currently a reader in the Department of Economics at the University of Zimbabwe, told the seminar that Zimbabwe could invest about 25 per cent of its gross domestic product for investment. It must invest almost 1000

million in a national development plan.

In the country's last "good" year, 1975, it invested 23.7 per cent of its national product, \$467 million, in capital formation. This proportion subsequently dropped as the war spread and recession engulfed the economy, causing private investors to fear making further capital.

Even in 1978, though only 14.3 per cent of the national product went into capital formation, a total of \$330 million was invested.

The public sector provided almost half — 61.2 per cent — of that amount.

The long-term problem for Zimbabwe was therefore not one of making available adequate amounts of domestic funds for investment, but rather one of wisely investing available domestic funds in appropriate projects since the country overcame its current financial difficulties.

IGNORED

Several facts, Dr Seidman said, indicated the importance of redirecting Zimbabwe's investable surpluses to more appropriate productive enterprises.

● Of all funds invested in capital formation in recent years, even in 1975 about 10 per cent went to finance residential housing — almost all for the "narrow high income minority" while ignoring the masses' needs.

● About 25 per cent of gross capital formation in 1975 took place in manufacturing.

Evidence showed, however, that the manufacturing sector failed to contribute to the spread of productive employment opportunities and rising living standards.

● Commercial agriculture, which accumulated annually about 25 per cent of the nation's gross operating profits, invested each year only about 10 per cent of total capital formation over the last decade.

Yet commercial agriculture paid less than 10 per cent of the nation's income taxes.

These factors suggested a need for fundamental institutional changes through state intervention.

Indeed, the previous government did intervene extensively in the investment of surpluses through parastatals.

These parastatals drew heavily on investable surpluses accumulated domestically by insurance firms and pension funds in finance new ventures — even those of foreign affiliates.

A small clique of locally-based Europeans — many with close ties to the top civil service and politicians — controlled the boards of directors of these parastatals and focused their activities on profitable enterprises to the private sector, she added.

As a matter of priority, Zimbabwean planners needed to immediately explore how the Government may reorganise this inherited structure of state intervention to create a more balanced, integrated national economy. Dr Seidman said.

MINERS' STRIKE HALTS PRODUCTION AT WANKIE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 pp 1, 8

[Text] THE four-day-old strike by nearly 4 000 workers at Wankie Colliery is showing no sign of ending and violence between workers has added a new dimension to the problem at Zimbabwe's only productive coal mine.

During Monday night about 50 houses in No 2 Colliery village had windows smashed by stones and bricks and several people were injured in assaults believed to have been backed up by other colliery workers.

At least two people were detained at Wankie hospital with serious injuries. No arrests have been made.

Most of the houses damaged in the outbreak of violence which began at 11 pm on Monday belonged either to higher-paid workers or to the few at No 2 Colliery who had come back to work at the request of management.

ANGRY

Mr Matthew Moyo chairman of the workers' committee at No 2 Colliery said the violence was a direct result of the new-minister's Ministry of Labour. Mr Kenneth Kumbusi, Minister, had denounced a planned visit.

They were angry and very very angry. Last evening I was afraid there would be trouble between them.

Mr Kenneth Ncube, chairman of the workers' committee in No 3 Colliery, where the strike started on Friday, said.

The only thing that can save us now is if Mr Kumbusi comes here.

The workers have said they will not go back to work unless the Minister comes and brings them their money.

The strike is over pension fund deductions. The workers say Mr Kumbusi told them these deductions would stop and they could have past payments refunded.

Management sources have confirmed that Anglo American is not empowered to scrap the pension scheme without intervention by the Ministry of Labour.

SERVICING

Coal production at Wankie has been at a complete halt since Friday evening.

Although a skeleton staff has kept part of the coal processing operation going at No 2 Colliery, underground and open-pit mining at collieries three and four is not operating.

Only the power station and servicing operation at No 1 Colliery are still functioning.

After a pay strike which stopped production at Wankie in May the government estimated the cost to the country was about \$10 000 a day in foreign currency.

[p 8]

Strikes Deplored

ZIMBABWE is again being plagued by a series of wildcat strikes, the most serious of which is the stoppage at Wankie Colliery where 3 000 workers were out yesterday and where coal production had virtually ceased.

Post-independence euphoria was the reason behind most of the strikes in April and May as the workers eagerly sought tangible proof of their freedom. Although the strikes were to be deplored, the reasons behind them were at least understandable.

The same cannot be said of the current wave of unrest. The Minister of Labour, Mr Kangai, has been extremely active in his field urging the setting up of workers' committees, calling for responsible trade union participation and liaison and generally trying to better the lot of employees.

A veteran mining trade unionist, Mr Howard Bloomfield, has warned that continued unrest and halted production in his industry will deter foreign investors who "above all are looking for a stable labour force".

He claims that the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions set up by the Government in August is causing unrest rather than settling it.

Mr Kangai says that the ZCTU is just an umbrella body and not a union as such, but there have been widespread complaints about the actions of some of its members. These are serious allegations which the Minister will no doubt be investigating.

The economy cannot afford wildcat strikes; nor for that matter can the workers.

GOVERNMENT AIMS TO DEVELOP LOCAL ENERGY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] THE Government is seriously considering measures to reduce dependence on imported fuel by developing indigenous energy resources, the newly-appointed energy resources liaison officer, Dr Mufaro Hove said this week.

He said the Government was actively looking at problems of energy because of the soaring cost of fuel.

The Government was also looking at all possible ways of conserving fuel in the country. "We will consider how practical the measures are without undue destruction of the system", Dr Hove said in an interview.

Although he could not disclose the national fuel import bill, it is believed to be running in millions of dollars a year.

Dr Hove said his main task was to bring about a co-ordinated approach to energy matters.

There must be some co-ordination if we are

going to have a national sense of our energy situation. We have to develop a national energy policy and plan," he said.

Some of the measures to be considered include increased use of ethanol, coal, wood fuel and electrification of the transport system.

ENOUGH

Dr Hove noted that OPEC countries would not increase their production and as a result, fuel prices would continue to rise.

On the possible shortage of fuel, Dr Hove said: "I have no reason to doubt that we have enough fuel at the moment."

Efficient ways would be found to utilise coal and wood fuel in a bid to reduce the fuel import bill.

Dr Hove said a number of organisations in the country were involved in the development of solar energy and the exercise was still continuing.

TEA PRODUCERS GATHER IN SALISBURY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

(Text) TEA producers from all over the world gather in Salisbury next week in an attempt to reach an international price agreement and to sort out the complex problem of export quotas.

At the last meeting of tea exporting countries in Bandung, Indonesia, in May, attempts to reach an agreement on export quotas ended in deadlock as expanding producers did not want restraints put on the growth of their exports.

Financed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad) and arranged in conjunction with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the meeting starts at a Salisbury hotel on Monday.

About 50 delegates are expected to attend the meeting, representing Argentina, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Turkey. A Zimbabwean delegation will also attend.

Although Zimbabwe is only a small-scale producer with an estimated production for 1981 of about 12 000 tonnes, it exports almost 60 percent of its total production and would welcome the establishment of an international price agreement, says Mr Brian Gill, chair-

man of the Zimbabwe Tea Growers' Association.

The local industry which employs about 10 000 people mainly in the Eastern Highlands, sustained an overall loss of \$500 000 in 1978/79 and only just managed to break even in 1979/80.

An international agreement on prices and export quotas, therefore, is equally important for the export orientated Zimbabwe industry as it is for the world's larger producers.

Profit margins for tea producers have declined in recent years and many tea plantations throughout the world are now operating at a loss.

Production, transport and other input costs have risen steadily while tea prices have actually dropped, although the quantity of tea on the world market has continued to grow.

At the Bandung meeting, producers pushed for a price level of about \$1.70 per kg, but according to Unctad, actual prices fell below the mark.

Last year, tea prices averaged between \$1.20 and \$1.30 per kg and this year the prices have dropped below the \$1.20 mark,

while costs have risen by 15 percent or more.

Delegates at the meeting agreed that there was a need to stop further erosion of profitability in the industry and to curb the continuing decline in the purchasing power of earnings from tea exports.

The question of quotas was the most complex topic at the meeting and African producers led by Kenya were reluctant to agree to limits on their exports.

Kenya exports about 60 000 tonnes per year, but expects to reach 100 000 tonnes by the end of the decade.

Zimbabwe, however, is unlikely to be affected by quota restrictions as its exports account for less than 2 percent of the tea on the world market.

Total world black tea exports amounted to 758 000 tonnes last year and Unctad forecasts that the quantity of tea available for export in 1990 will rise to about 770 000 tonnes.

If supply is not to outstrip demand completely and prices become even further depressed, agreement between producers in Salisbury is essential for Zimbabwe's tea industry as well as for the tea giants of Asia.

SALISBURY BECOMING AIR CARGO 'HUB'

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

(Text) **IMPORTS** by air are beginning to outstrip exports due to the large-scale importation of high value/low bulk goods from Europe, say Affretair, the national cargo airline.

This is a different situation to the same time last year when there were virtually no imports by air into the country, says Affretair's commercial co-ordinator and liaison officer, Mr Alan Taylor.

With three regular flights from Amsterdam every week, each carrying about 38 tonnes of cargo, the airline handles more than 100 tonnes of imports from Europe each week.

These imports consist mainly of technical and mechanical equipment unavailable in Zimbabwe due to manufacturing limitations, but also include diverse items such as vaccines, clothing and radios.

In September last year imports by the airline amounted to 38 tonnes, but the figure for September this year exceeded 150

tonnes and should reach about 600 tonnes by the end of November.

Exports reached their peak in October last year at about 1 750 tonnes but they have now gone right down to less than 700 tonnes.

Air-freight is becoming more and more popular as a means for transporting goods to and from the country, said Mr Taylor, particularly with the congestion in South African ports and the long delays it involved.

Salisbury is fast becoming a "hub" for the delivery of goods from Europe, destined for other African countries, and Affretair is either transporting goods to their final destination or providing handling facilities for goods on arrival in this country.

The airline's handling facilities include a cold-room with a capacity of 150 tonnes and a high loader which can lift a load of up to 40 tonnes.

It also has storage space for goods that are in transit or are waiting to be collected.

Although flights are conducted from Amsterdam to Salisbury three times a week, Affretair controls its European activities from London, where it has an office.

Goods from Britain, West Germany, Italy and Belgium are all sent to Schiphol airport, Amsterdam, however, for transportation to Zimbabwe.

FOODSTUFFS

The airline is now considering the introduction

of a regular flight between New York and Salisbury.

Exports consist mainly of low value, high bulk goods such as foodstuffs for delivery to neighbouring states and overseas, says Mr Chris Nelson, Affretair's traffic superintendent, who pointed out a consignment of Zimbabwean beef waiting to be transported later in the week.

At a basic rate of \$1.80 per kg between Amsterdam and Salisbury, imports amounting to about 450 tonnes a month from Europe come to more than \$800 000 in transport costs alone.

IATA rates from London to Salisbury come to more than \$5 per kg as its members are principally passenger carriers.

Affretair is able to transport goods from London at less than half that cost, said Mr Nelson.

Apart from its services to and from Europe, the airline also runs a regular service to Malawi and provides charter flights to various places in Africa.

Trucking services are also provided to Zaire and Botswana.

Inefficient road systems and long delays at many African airports has contributed to Zimbabwe's emergence as a transport "hub" for Central Africa, says Mr Taylor.

SURVEY SHOWS FERUKA REFINERY IN GOOD CONDITION

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] TECHNICAL advisers brought in by the owners of the Feruka Refinery at Umtali, CAPREF, to investigate and assess the condition of the plant said this week that it is in a remarkably good state of repair.

Both the project leader, Mr. Dick Brinkhuis of the Netherlands-based Shell International Petroleum Maatschappij B.V., and Mr. Art Eklund of Fluor Constructors Inc of the U.S. thought that after 15 years of lying in mothballs the whole complex showed few signs of deterioration.

"It was like a well preserved museum when we arrived."

"Having inspected it over the last five weeks it is fair to say that the reason it is in such good condition is due to the high altitude of the site, dry weather and a very competent maintenance team," said Mr. Eklund, during a tour of the plant this week.

Walking around Feruka was not exactly like discovering the Marie Celeste, more a case of being suspended in time.

The huge towers stood silent as did 180 pumps, 280 electric motors, 150 heat exchangers, 4 500 valves.

The 40 storage tanks have lain idle since early 1965.

The 3 500 instruments, gauges, recorders and control valves in the control room and around the plant haven't moved since then either.

"Although we knew the refinery was in a good state of preservation it has proved to be in excellent condition, far better than we thought."

"But this does not take away the fact that it will take some time to bring it back into full operation. Here we are talking about 1981," said SIPM's Mr. Brinkhuis.

Every single piece of equipment will have to be tested and cleaned, in some cases by hand. Steam, high pressure water or blast of hot air will be used as means of cleaning the seemingly endless maze of pipes.

The instrumentation is said to be in perfect condition, but this too will have to be cleaned, adjusted and recalibrated.

Since 1965 there have, of course, been major developments in refining technology and safety. However, Mr. Brinkhuis thought it unlikely that any major changes or modifications would be necessary at Feruka.

A new fire safety system, on the other

hand, is necessary as a result of higher safety requirements demanded by Shell and other international oil companies.

"There is nothing here that is difficult to fix. Given the time and money we could fix anything," quipped Mr. Eklund.

Although it was considered to be an advanced refinery at the time it was built, Feruka today is not considered to be such a sophisticated plant by modern standards.

Yet Mr. Brinkhuis thought there would be no difficulty in finding replacement parts if they should be needed. If those parts were not available he said they could be substituted by more up-to-date equipment.

But for Mr. Brinkhuis, Mr. Eklund and his team of investigators the job could have been a real headache had it not been for the maintenance team under the control of operations manager Mr. Harry Tlasey.

The eight-man team has treated the refinery as though it were a labour of love throughout every working day during the last 15 years.

Curiously, the refinery remained untouched throughout the hostilities.

Perhaps its crucial importance to Zimbabwe's economy today and in the future was the reason.

COCHRANES MERGER WITH U. K. FIRM REPORTED

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] COCHRANES Holdings of Zimbabwe and Northern Engineering Industries, a large British engineering firm, have merged to form a joint venture in Zimbabwe.

The new company, will be operated on an equal partnership basis and will be known as NEI Cochrane Engineering.

Established in 1985, Cochrane is the country's largest manufacturer of boilers and pressure vessels and has generated a lot of overseas interest in its production of industrial boilers.

The merger will be used to develop the complementary range of NEI and Cochrane products in Central Africa and the new company will expand its manufacturing range on NEI technology, says Mr J. R. Cochrane, the company's financial director.

Its facilities in Zimbabwe would be expanded, he said, for the manufacture and component supply of power station and industrial watertube boilers.

NEI, one of Britain's largest engineering companies, has an annual turnover of about \$750 million and employs more than 30,000 people in

various parts of the world.

We obtained license to use NEI boiler technology about 15 years ago, said Mr Cochrane.

They (NEI) are now showing that they have confidence in the future of Zimbabwe by entering into partnership with us.

NEI is also re-grouping its existing operations in Zambia and Zimbabwe to form a new organisation which will co-ordinate with NEI Cochrane Engineering.

This organisation will continue to produce NEI electrical and mechanical equipment with particular emphasis on the mining industry.

The company intends to further develop its 4 ha site outside Salisbury and will be concentrating on the local market before looking for export markets in the north.

The executive of the new company will be led by Mr E. D. Cochrane as chairman, Mr W. T. Cochrane as managing director and Mr J. R. Cochrane as financial director.

MANGULA COMMISSIONING NEW ELECTROLYTIC REFINERY

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] MTD (Mangula) Ltd, the largest producer of copper in the country, has begun commissioning its new 83.2m. electrolytic refinery.

The plant should be in full operation by April next year.

The refinery has been built in line with the smelter at Aisaka and will have a capacity of 20 000 tonnes per annum, said a group spokesman.

"Up until now we have produced copper cake, with a 99.5 percent copper content, and then exported it to be refined overseas.

"This, however, was a costly exercise hence the decision to build the refinery," he added.

The electrolytic process produces copper cathodes 99.99 percent pure. During the refining a sludge is produced containing traces of gold, silver, nickel and other elements.

MTD has yet to decide whether to extract these minerals by building another refinery.

PUBLIC COMPANY

MTD (Mangula) is a public company quoted on the London, Zimbabwe and Johannesburg stock exchanges, but controlled by the South African-based Messina (Transvaal) Development Company Ltd.

The company which owns the smelter at Aisaka, Lomagundi Smelting and Mining (Pvt.) Ltd., is 65 percent owned by Messina, 25 percent by MTD (Mangula) and 10 percent by the Anglo American Corporation.

Furthermore, Anglo American group companies own around 18 percent of the South African company.

TOBACCO MARKET RALLY REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] **FLUE-CURED** tobacco sales ended at the two Salisbury auction floors yesterday morning.

The beginning of the season saw poor prices—which almost precipitated a crisis in the industry—but the market rallied to become quite buoyant.

Mr Bert Palmer, president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Growers' Association, said there had been a lack of buyer confidence due to a slow and cautious manufacturer response to the type of tobacco produced.

"Prices dropped from an opening average of 84c/kg to 62c/kg in the first 12 weeks of sales," he said.

The collapse of the industry had appeared imminent. It had been necessary for the association to instigate, with the Government, a scheme to guarantee the amount of money which would be obtained from the private sector.

The scheme — involving about \$27 million — took about five weeks to take effect and the downward trend of prices was reversed in the 13th week of sales.

The improved order position and the 70 million kg restriction on the 1981 crop resulted in buyers taking grades at prices 80 percent higher Mr Palmer said.

There was something wrong with the market and the association would make an in-depth study of tobacco marketing methods.

DESTROYED

This was particularly in view of the bales of tobacco — about 1 000 — which were destroyed as being unsaleable on one auction floor in July because there had been no bids from merchants.

"Six weeks later, the same type of tobacco was sold at 50c a kg," Mr Palmer said.

On the last day of sales yesterday, 443 836 kg of flue-cured tobacco were sold at an average price of 69.5c/kg.

For the season a total of 122 571 366 kg of tobacco was sold at an average price of 79.5c a kg, a spokesman for the Tobacco Marketing Board said yesterday.

However, these figures are still subject to audit.

The lowest price was 9c a kg and the highest above the \$2.67 a kg which was paid for a bale belonging to Mr Ken Saywood, a Karoi farmer.

Mr Palmer said the overall average price was still 49c a kg under cost of production.

"The burden of this loss falls on 60 percent of the growers who will not meet production costs," he added.

BRIEFS

ZDP WANTS GUERILLAS DISARMED--The Zimbabwe Democratic Party yesterday called on the Government to take "fast and positive steps to disarm guerillas". The party's publicity secretary, Mr Claudius Kasema, said in Salisbury: "If possible a suitable place should be found for these people. They should not be among the ordinary civilians. "Life at Chitungwiza for an ordinary peace-loving civilian is becoming intolerable and if this situation is not rectified we might find ourselves in a civil war." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 2]

FRENCH AID TALKS--Negotiations began in Salisbury yesterday between Zimbabwe and France about a soft loan for development projects, the French Ambassador, Mr Gabriel Bellescize, said. The discussions, in which the head of external relations in the French Treasury Mr Philippe Lagayette, is taking part, are due to end today after projects and conditions for the loan have been agreed. Mr Bellescize expects a full agreement to be signed by the Finance Ministers of both countries either in Salisbury or Paris after the protocol agreement expected from the talks has been studied by the Governments. The French negotiating team of three officials arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday and spent the following day visiting Wankie colliery. It is due to leave Zimbabwe tomorrow. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 14 Nov 80 p 5]

GOVERNMENT URGED TO RESIGN--The UANC has called on the Government to resign because of its "failure" to control violence in the country. In a statement issued yesterday, the party's secretary for publicity and information, Mr Chris Sakala accused the Government of indirectly "legalising murder because of their failure to disarm ex-guerillas and control the arms of war lying about every inch of this country". The UANC was equally disturbed by the "implied" statement by the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, that he did not think there was need for an inquiry into the Bulawayo massacre. "We call for an immediate resignation of the Government because of its failure to maintain law and order in the country or to hand over the reins of power to people who are capable of bringing about peace and stability in the country," he said. Mr Sakala said the Government had not brought the promised peace and had only transferred the war from the TTLs to African suburbs. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Nov 80 p 9]

ELECTION DELAY HIT--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, has been accused of using "cheap tactics and political gimmicks" in postponing the local government elections in Bulawayo, Salisbury and Chitungwiza. In a statement yesterday UANC publicity secretary Mr Chris Sakala said: "It would appear that if other parties enjoy the support of the masses, ZANU (PF) will always

interpret it as intimidation." Mr Sakala said ZANU (PF) had previously ignored suggestions that the elections should be called off as the party had the "misconception" that it enjoyed massive nationwide support. "Already ZANU (PF) is aware that it has lost a number of seats to the Patriotic Front and the UANC candidates who have been returned unopposed even before the elections start." The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, yesterday declined to comment. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 17 Nov 80 p 2]

CONTAINER CONTRACT--Freight Forwarders of Zimbabwe (Pvt.) Ltd, a Salisbury based company, have been appointed agents for Sea Containers Atlantic Ltd of London, one of the world's leading leasing corporations. Sea Containers Atlantic has available an extensive inventory of general purpose and specialised containers, handling equipment, specialised container vehicles and vessels which are leased in the main to shipping lines and other container vessel operators. With this appointment a spokesman for Freight Forwarders of Zimbabwe said that the company was in a position to offer locally this range of equipment to service all and any container requirements that may face local commerce and industry. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 20 Nov 80 p 4]

JULY TRADE FIGURES GOOD--Zimbabwe's trade figures moved back into the black in July after the previous month's disappointing performance to reveal a surplus of \$11.3m. The monthly Digest of Statistics published this week shows that total exports amounted to \$75 369 000, a rise on June of 13.6 percent, whereas imports fell 1.9 percent to \$62 254 000. While these figures are seen as encouraging they are obscured by the effects of unofficial strikes earlier this year in the mining industry and rail transport problems in South Africa. The strikes badly affected exports of asbestos, copper and chrome, all key foreign currency earners, sales of the latter two commodities were down 70 percent. Taking the average monthly sales of these three mainstays of mining exports the resultant loss amounted in July to over \$11.3 million. This loss, however, was offset by a 58.4 percent in gold sales amounting to \$13 596 000. The drop in imports was largely due to the fall of petroleum supplies into the country. Costs fell from \$15.6 million in June to \$6.9 million, stemming from bottlenecks in the rail routes from South African ports. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 6 Nov 80 p 1]

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